PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,546—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1899.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	25th Feb.
* CLYDE	4030	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
CLYDE	4030	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4030	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles. Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,618	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May. 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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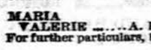
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 23rd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 8th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacob	22nd Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

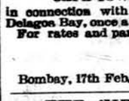
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 17th Feb., 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Capt. S. Tsuji, 3,276 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 14th February, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS, arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

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PACAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at law rates, and to parts of the World Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleare and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

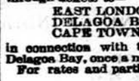
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

LATHAM & Co.,



BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

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SHIPPED BY

P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE ..... per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand" ..... "	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux" ..... "	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour" ..... "	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour" ..... "	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour" ..... "	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux) ..... "	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet" ..... "	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet" ..... "	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
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GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closey imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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THE QUEEN'S HALL
LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.

THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.

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MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

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WE GUARANTEE the undermentioned CLARETS as PURE WINES shipped direct from the country of production. They have been well matured both in wood and bottle, and at the present time are unequalled as regards price and quality.

	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.
LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET—(P. & Co.'s Special) ..... per doz.	10 0	6 0
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—Highly recommended ..... "	11 8	6 8
ST. JULIEN, AUSTRALIAN—A very full-bodied Wine equal to Burgundy ..... "	14 0	8 0
ROUGE ROYAL VINO DE MESA.—(Spanish) ..... "	30 0	16 8

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.

PIVERS HAIR TONIC.
PIVERS PRINCES EAU DE COLOGNE.
PIVERS DENTIFRICE.
PIVERS POMADE DE HONGROISE.
LULINS'S SCENTS ASSORTED.
FRENCH SOAPS ASSORTED.
ACQUA GENOVA.
DR. PIERRE DENTIFRICE.
EAU DE TOILETTE.
ATKINSON'S SCENTS ASSORTED.
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BAY LEAF WATER.
EAU FIGARO.
BRILLIANTINE.
ROSS CANTHARDES OIL.
POWDE DE BIZ DE JAVA.
EUCALYPTIA.
FULLER'S EARTH.
POWDER PUFFS.
VIOLET POWDERS.
VASELINE POMADE.
TRUEFITT'S EGG TULIP.
RIMMEL'S SOAP.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.
HONEY WATER.
TOOTH BRUSHES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
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THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

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Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
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CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs.) and Saddle (Rs. 12), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per season	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
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TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.

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TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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Jail Road, Bombay.

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Postage Stamps and Their Collection. Rs. 2-10.

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PROFESSOR A. B. VON GEYER

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LIVING PICTURES AND VOICES.

Tragic and Comic Scenes and Speeches, etc.

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Doors Open at 8 p.m. Performance at 9 p.m. sharp.

ADMISSION: Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "MARIA TERESA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. ESCARPA, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1898, will be paid to the Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1899, at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

Bombay, 21st February, 1899.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Established 1897

2, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SUBS

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	4th	March	1899.
Do	11th	do	do
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 2,50,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 30 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 32 and 33 of the Supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 17th January, 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this Office with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 11th of March, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 7th April, 1899.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 16th January, 1899.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
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CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"24, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 6 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 8-48m., 10-6a. Low water, 3-24m., 2-34a.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show, the Oval.
The Plague Commission, Secretariat, 11 a.m.
Bombay University Convocation, 5-15 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Professor A. B. von Geyer, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 8-30 p. m., on Tuesday and Friday, for moonlight runs this week.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-morrow.

SATURDAY'S CONCERT.—Owing to the indisposition of Mr. K. N. Kabraji, the proposed concert of native music to be held in honour of Miss Manning, at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 24th instant, has been postponed *sine die*.

THEFT AT FRERE ROAD.—Sergeant Handing, residing at Frere Road, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 17th instant his room was entered, and a silver watch, by Jameson, of Dublin, valued at Rs. 60, one cigar case, and a black coat, of the value of Rs. 6, were carried away.

A MENDICANT ROBBED.—Janbee, a mendicant woman, who resides at Mahim, has made a report to the police that during her absence from home, on Sunday afternoon, her place was broken into by wrenching the padlock off the door. A box in the room was broken open, and property, valued at Rs. 133, was abstracted.

CURIOUS ANTIDOTE.—Tookaram Dhondee, a Hindu, aged twenty-two years, residing at Pakmodia Street, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, on the 14th instant, suffering from pains in his eyes. On Sunday the man developed symptoms of tetanus, and the police were informed of the occurrence. Police inquiries showed that the man branded his left forearm with a hot iron, on the 10th instant, to relieve the pain in his eyes.

ACCIDENT TO A OCTOGENARIAN.—Hyderali Tajbhoy, a Borah, aged eighty years, was crossing the Parel Road, at Bhendy Bazaar, on Sunday noon, when he was accidentally knocked down by a horse attached to a tram car. He sustained a fracture of the right hip bone, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital. The driver of the car whistled and shouted out to the man, but the latter being very deaf did not hear the warning, and hence the accident.

THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.—The Rev. J. H. Mackay, residing at Harkness Road, has reported to the police that during the last month the following property had been stolen from his dressing table:—A gold brooch, valued at Rs. 30, one gold locket with pencil and ring attached, worth Rs. 100, two gold studs, two moonstones, etc., in all property collectively valued at Rs. 210. The hamal and mehtrani had access to the room. The matter is being investigated by the divisional and detective police.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, will play the following programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band master, commencing at 5-45:—

March	Old Berlin	Von Blon
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Selection	The Telephone Girl	Serpette
Gavotte	Maienzeit	Fetras
Fantasia	Mariana	Wallace
Valse	Fantaisie	Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the Mahratta Education Society was held on Sunday, when the following members were present:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade (in the chair), the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon, Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram Rao Bahadur W. J. Kirtikar, Mr. Balkrishna Vinayak Wasudeo and Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare. It was resolved "inter alia" to substitute the word Aryan for the word "Mahratta" in the name of the society. The society will, therefore, be hereafter styled "The Aryan Education Society."

BURGLARS DISTURBED.—Ramrao Raghoba, a student, residing in a hut in the fields between Dadar and Mahim Stations, has reported to the police that, at half-past 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, his servant heard an unusual noise in the hut. He got up, and on lighting a lamp discovered that the string securing two of the doors had been cut, the place entered, and three boxes, containing property, valued at Rs. 2,137 stolen. The three boxes were eventually found with the contents intact in a field close to the complainants hut. The burglars were probably disturbed before they had an opportunity to remove the property from the boxes.

ALLEGED OFFENCE BY A CYCLIST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Rustomji Piroshah, a Parsee, aged twenty-one, was charged with riding his bicycle after dark, without sufficient light, on Girgaum Road, on Sunday evening. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that this occurred at 6-15 p.m., when there was sufficient light on the road. Policeman No. 363, Luximon Ramji, deposed that at 6-30 p.m., on Sunday, accused was going on a bicycle on the wrong side, fast and without any light. He was chased and over taken. The Magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that the law was that there should be a light three-quarters of an hour after sunset, while the occurrence in question took place at 6-30 p.m., which was about half-an-hour after sunset, and the accused was not liable.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Nathiaba Haribs, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was a labourer, but occasionally drove bullock-carts, and resided at Cowasji Patel Tank Road. About twelve or thirteen days ago, Nathiaba was driving a labour cart laden with logs of wood. As the cart came to the Jail Road (west) the bullocks commenced to go faster owing to an incline at that point. Some of the logs fell out of the cart and one of them struck the deceased at the back, knocking him off the cart. The bullocks continued their rapid career and one of the wheels grazed the unfortunate driver on the right hip, as he lay on the ground. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that Nathiaba had sustained internal injuries. He was detained under treatment, but gradually became weaker and weaker and died on Sunday. The house surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to the rupture of an internal organ. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

SMART ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kalidas Zina, a Hindu, and four others were charged by Superintendent McDermott with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,783, belonging to Rungoo, a woman. The accused were also charged with the abetment of the offence and receiving stolen property. It appears that, on Friday afternoon, complainant went to the Kalbadavi Post office, leaving his house in charge of a woman, named Suckoo, an acquaintance. When Rungoo returned home in the evening, she found the staple on the door wrenched off, the place ransacked, and the property mentioned missing. The police detained the woman Suckoo and her husband for inquiry. While in custody they made a statement, which led to the arrest of accused Nos. 3 and 4. In consequence of further statement made by the latter, accused No. 5 was arrested, and property valued at Rs. 1,593, out of Rs. 1,783 worth of property stolen, was recovered. An active search is being made for one Motilal, who is said to have taken part in the house-breaking, and who is believed to have the remainder of the stolen property. On the application of the police, the case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries, and to recover the remaining property.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the above Branch of the Association was held at Sheth Adamji Pirbhoy's Bungalow, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, when the following gentlemen were present:—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, president; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy and Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., vice-presidents; Lord Bishop of Bombay; Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, honorary treasurer; the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Khan Bahadur R.M. Patell, and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, C. I. E., honorary secretaries: Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, managing honorary secretary; the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhukundas Atmaram, Major H. P. Dimmock, Messrs. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhai, Sundernath Dinanath Khote, K. N. Kabraji and Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Rao B. Pitale (members of the executive committee); and Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Damoderdas Gordhandas Sukhadia, Rahimtula Khairaz, and K. R. Kama (life members). Amongst other members were Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabboy and M.H. Hakim; Rao Bahadurs Khandubhai Guiabhai Desai and Eliapa Balaram; Rao Sahebs G. N. Nadkarni and N. T. Vaidya; Messrs. Kazi Kabiruddin, Muiji B. Barbhaya, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dost Mahomed Alana, Kamruddin Amiruddin, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Nasrullah Khan, Abdul Husen Adamji Peerbhoy, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, Jijibhai Merwanji Jijibhai, and Dr. Da Gama. After the president made a few appropriate remarks, the following resolutions were passed:—Miss E. A. Manning, Honorary Secretary, National Indian Association, London, to be entertained by the local Branch of the Association on Friday evening. Mr. K. N. Kabraji proposed that in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable that this Branch of the Association, should have premises of its own; and that a club or institute should be formed, and this meeting pledges itself to use its best endeavours to secure the necessary funds for the purpose. Mr. Muljl Barbhaya seconded the proposition. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, and Rao Saheb Ganesh am Nilkant Nadkarni spoke in support of the motion. A hearty vote of thanks to the president terminated the proceedings.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-seventh annual general meeting of shareholders of the Association was held yesterday at the Oriental Buildings, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

During the year ending 31st December, 1893, 105 proposals were made to the Company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,29,600, of which there have been accepted and completed 95, aggregating Rs. 1,42,900. On the New Policies effected during the year, the Annual Premia amount to Rs. 2,018-12-0. During the year 98 Bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,17,820 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the Association. There has been no claim preferred during the year on account of guarantee obligations. The revenue of the year ending 31st December, 1893, as appears from the accounts certified by the auditor, appended hereto, amounts to Rs. 713,202-1-4, to which add balance from last year's account Rs. 9,838-1-1 together Rs. 23,040-2-5. The expenditure, including advertisements, printing charges and license tax &c., has been Rs. 4,314-12-3. The sum set aside on account of dividend for 1897 Rs. 5,000-0-0 add sum added to reserve fund Rs. 4,500-0-0 Rs. 14,314-12-3 making a divisible surplus of Rs 8,725 6 2. Of this amount the sum of Rs 3,500 is recommended to be carried to the reserve fund, and out of the balance of Rs. 5,225-6-2 the directors recommend the payment of a divident on the paid-up Capital for the year ending 31st December, 1893, at the rate of 10 per cent, which will absorb Rs. 5,000, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 225-6-2 to next year's account. The directors have pleasure in placing before their fellow members the foregoing report, in the full confidence that whilst they will thus be enabled to appreciate the policy adopted in the management of the Association's affirs, they will be induced to assist the efforts of the Directors by recommending the Association to the favourable consideration of their friends and connections. Every shareholder and policyholder should bear in mind that as fellow members of the "Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association," the interests of the Directors are identical with his own, and that all are equally concerned in promoting, to the best of their ability, the welfare of the Institution to which they belong. One of the Directors, the Honourable Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., and the auditor, M. M. Dadina, Esq., retire, but offer themselves for re-election. The directors congratulate the shareholders on the steady progress of the Institution in the face of increased competition.

The statement of accounts and directors' report were approved and passed. A sum of Rs. 3,500 was carried to this reserve fund. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram was re-elected a director; and Mr. M. M. Dadina was re-elected auditor. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 32 Elphinstone Circle, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting having been read the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1898. The net result for the year shows a profit of Rs. 89,631-7-0 including Rs. 2,771-4-3 brought forward from last year. Out of this available balance your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 1-8 per share, equal to six per cent. which will absorb Rs. 50,362-8-0, to transfer Rs. 35,000 to depreciation account, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 4,268-15-9. The progress made during the year has been satisfactory. There were 70 new lines connected, yielding a revenue of Rs. 12,180 and on the 31st December 1898 the number of exchange and private lines at work in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad were 884, with a total gross revenue of Rs. 1,53,399. A statement is appended giving an abstract of the yearly accounts, and showing the progress made since the last five years, which will no doubt be of interest to Shareholders. During the year the switching apparatus in the Central Exchange was replaced by new switchboards of the latest and most improved type. This important alteration, not only provides accommodation for a larger number of subscribers but also facilitates the work of the Exchange, which was greatly needed owing to the large increase in the number of calls at this Exchange, which now amount to about 24,000 per week. The total number of calls received during the year was 3,830,841. On Mr. P. Benn's departure for Europe in June last, Mr. A. F. Simpson was appointed to act for him. Mr. Benn resumed his seat on the board on his return in December. Mr. F. C. Macrae and Mr. P. Benn retire by rotation under clause 91 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the directors' report remarked that the company had made a very satisfactory progress during the year under report. The proposition being duly seconded was carried unanimously. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per share being six per cent. on the paid up capital, was declared. Messrs. F. C. Macrae and P. Benn, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the company for the current years. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine and Nusserwanjee Sorabji Jamsetji were re-appointed auditors. The proceedings were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

THE Cotton Crop of 1898-99, final Forecast of Outturn reads:—So far as regards the area from which returns of agricultural statistics are received, the average area reported to have been sown with cotton up to the end of January, when the reports on which this forecast is based are submitted, may be put at about 1,400,000 acres. During the current year the area reported to have been sown with cotton is about 1,167,500 acres, or nearly 17 per cent. less than the average, and about 184,000 acres less than was reported last year up to the corresponding date. The decrease as compared with the average is especially marked in the Kistna, Coimbatore and Southern districts, and, whilst there has almost everywhere been a smaller area sown this season than last, the decrease in the current as compared with the last year is especially noticeable in the Deccan districts. The season in the latter group of districts has not been altogether favourable, but the restriction of area may be chiefly ascribed to the extremely low price of cotton. The condition of the crop is almost everywhere reported to be fairly good, except in parts of the Deccan districts, where the descriptions formed Northerns and Westerns are produced. Based upon the reports from which the above figures were obtained, and estimate has been framed of the probable total area carrying cotton this year in the villages from which agricultural returns are received. Particulars thereof are given below in the form and manner prescribed by the Government of India, together with an estimate of the probable outturn to be obtained from this area. It must, however, be noted that, after consideration and enquiry, the standard rates of outturn in different parts of the Presidency have been revised this year, and therefore the whole figures have been recalculated, and also that as cotton-picking is only now commencing generally, it is impossible to frame anything like an accurate forecast, especially in the case of Tinnevelli, pickings of which may go on for nearly six months yet, and the yield from which greatly depends on the occurrence or absence of rain about April. The rejection of the plan under which reporters were called upon to frame estimates of outturn on a notation that assumed that As. 10 should be taken to represent an average or normal yield has also necessitated a recalculation of the gross yield in every case. The result is that the estimate for the year is an area under cotton of nearly 1,300,000 acres, yielding 124,750 bales; the area being about 15 and the yield about 35 per cent. less than a normal crop. This yield, it must be remembered, takes no cognizance of the crop grown in zamindari estates, which, especially in the southern districts where Tinnevellies are produced, occupies a large area.

On an average of years, the net amount of cotton exported from the Presidency is equal to about 150,000 bales of 400 lb. each, and in the light of the reports at present received the amount available for export will be at least one-third less than usual.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUGHLI.

THE NEW SCHEME.

MR. LINDON BATES'S PROPOSAL.

THE following is the substance of the speech delivered by Mr. Lindon W. Bates, on the 6th February to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, on the subject of the improvement of the River Hughli between Diamon Harbour and Calcutta, to which we drew attention on Saturday. The Members of the Liner's Conference attended at the invitation of the Commissioners.

Mr. Bates said:—I should perhaps explain how I come to be here. Well, some months ago I was introduced in London, by a mutual friend to your Chief Engineer, Mr. Apjohn. Having studied with much interest Mr. Vernon-Harcourt's elaborate and valuable report on the Hughli, I was much interested in the matter, and expressed a wish to at some time visit it myself as I thought it possible to devise some method of dealing with the river by aid of the tool now available for such purposes in the hydraulic dredger as developed within the last two or three years. Mr. Apjohn offered that should I at any time come to Calcutta I might reckon on the fullest information available being placed at my disposal. Immediately afterwards, at the invitation of the Government of Queensland, I visited Australia to report on the harbours of that Colony, and having done so took Calcutta on my way back to Europe. Having acquainted myself with the conditions of the river by a study of Mr. Vernon-Harcourt's able report, I was in a position, when coming up the river on the bridge, beside that excellent pilot Mr. Collingwood, to take in the general lie and condition of things; and the very ripe and complete hydrographic information placed at my disposal by Captain Petley has enabled me to determine on the scheme for improvement which, I shall now lay before you.

Such measures, as I will advise, have only become possible very lately by the development of the dredger. The old type of multiple bucket dredger had reached its limit, and on works which I was among the first to inaugurate on the Mississipi for about 1,000 miles of the upper river between Vicksburg and Cairo and on the Chicago drainage cannal, a work about two times larger than the Manchester ship canal I have had to develope the Hydraulic dredger until power has been reached enormously in excess of anything hitherto obtainable. I was asked by the American Government to supply a dredger with a dredging capacity of 1,600 c. yards an hour, for any excess over which up to a limit of 2,400 c. yards I was to receive a bonus. Well, the dredger on trial gave a capacity of 3,000 to 3,000 c. yards and I was paid a bonus of about 100,000 dollars.

I have since submitted

A SCHEME TO THE BELGIAN

Government for the improvement of the River Scheldt, below Antwerp, which has been adopted. This scheme of improvement involves the cutting of an entirely new channel for the river for a length of about five miles below the city, and works on the lower river very similar to what I recommend for the Hughli. The cutting of the new channel was previously advised by Sir John Hawkshaw, but such a work has only become practically and financially possible by the development of the dredger. At the invitation of the Minister of Railways of Russia I have considered the improvement of the navigation of the Volga with the result that two large dredgers are now under construction very similar to what would be required for the improvement of the Hughli.

The four obstructions to navigation between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour are the Moyapur, Royapur, Nynan and James and Mary Bars. The two former are perhaps the most difficult to deal with, and I will first speak to you about the lower ones. If you look at this chart you will see that the river generally is a series of curves, the deep channel lying under the concave bank and swinging from bank to bank as the river winds. The normal form for a tidal river is that of a wedge, and this development of the river into a straight line, which I show you, indicates that it generally follows this formation, but with enlargements at places, and each of these enlargements is a source of trouble. The normal formation of alternate concave and convex curve is departed from above

THE JAMES AND MARY SHOAL

by two successive concaves divided by Fulta Point. Opposite this Point the Damoodah River enters the Hughli, and the combined result of the Point and the flow from the Damoodah is to confuse the river which no longer has a decided preference for one channel, but is apt to wander from bank to bank, and so produces the trouble known as the James and Mary and Nynan Bars. Mr. Vernon-Harcourt recommended the putting into the river on the concave below Fulta Point a half-tide training wall. You were well advised in not adopting his proposal, as nothing should be put into a river on its cutting bank; such walls are difficult to make and maintain, and all training works should be above highest water level. The true remedy for this part of the river is one which has only become possible by the powerful tools now available, and consists in the removal of Fulta Point, so that in place of two successive concaves we shall have one continuous concave from Fisherman's to Hughli Point. Such removal of Fulta Point, at once abolishes the Nynan Bar, and accompanied by training works advancing right bank into the flats on either side of the mouth of the Damoodah, so as to restore the normal width, will also remove the James and Mary Bar. An advancing of Hughli Point in the manner I have shown on the chart will cause the deep water below the Point to move out to such a position that the deep channel under the concave bank will merge into it. The cutting away of

FULTA POINT

involves the removal of a triangular piece of country measuring about three miles on the base and three-fourths of a mile deep at the Point. This can be done by the dredgers, which I would design for the purpose. The method of procedure would be to acquire the land shown coloured on the chart, a rectangle of the same length and width as the triangle, to be cut away and consequently of double the area. The total area of land required would be about 2,000 acres. An embankment being first thrown round the whole area, which is generally below high water of springs, water would be admitted from the river, and also pumped on to it by the dredgers which would then, working inside, excavate the triangular portion depositing the stuff on the rectangle acquired for the purpose. A shell would be left until the last, which would be removed at a favourable opportunity in the freshet season, so that a channel at least six or seven hundred feet wide, would at once be opened under the new concave bank, and the last of the triangle would subsequently be removed, as by the advance of the training walls on the opposite bank the normal width of the river was restored. Though the works required for the improvements of the

MOYAPUR AND ROYAPUR CROSSINGS

are of less magnitude than those I have prescribed for the removal of the Nynan and James and Mary Bars, they can hardly be made so complete in their effect. You will see from the chart before you that the deep channels under the concave banks overlap each other. Our endeavour must be to bring the contours closer and closer so that they may, if possible, be made to touch, and this restoration of the normal widths by the reclamation work shown on the Royapur and Brul sands will strongly tend to this effect. If they do not quite make the deep channels join they will reduce the dividing shoal to such narrow dimensions that a dredger can work on them with and not athwart the current, and in a single tide such plant as would be available could completely remove the dividing shoal leaving a channel probably a thousand feet in width. Now with regard to

THE COST OF THE WORKS

which I have proposed to you for the regularisation of the river; I have figured it out from these plans, and the information I have received as to the cost of the material that would be required, which rates I find to be favourable, and very considerably less than I have had to pay elsewhere. The result I have arrived at is that the actual cost to you for the necessary plant and the works if you carry them out with your own staff will be about 75 lakhs of rupees. From what I have seen you have Engineers who can do full justice to the work and execute it as well and cheaply as any contractor could do, and when completed you would have dredgers worth say 15 lakhs either for use on the lower bars of the river, or for extensions of the Kidderpur Docks, or, if you wished, you could no doubt sell them for use elsewhere. The net cost of the works would consequently be say 60 lakhs. If you should prefer to have the improvements carried out on the "no play no pay" principle, then I think I may venture to say I could undertake them with the help of my friends among whom I may mention Mr. Albert Vickers, M. Zakharoff, Sir Jno. Jackson, Sir Edgar Vincent, M. Ephrussi of Paris, M. Dignaffa of Liege, The Cockerill Society, and others interested with me in such matters. Of course on this principle they would be much more expensive to you, as we would have to find the money until the works were completed, and a large sum would have to be added for the financier's and contractor's profits. We would undertake to execute the works for a lump sum payment of 150 lakhs on their satisfactory completion. I may mention that the two great dredgers, which I spoke of as being under construction for the Russian Government, will be ready for their formal trial in April next. This trial is to be conducted in Belgium, the Belgian Government having arranged to pay all expenses for the advantage of having the trial in that country. I would propose that you send Mr. Apjohn and Captain Petley to see the trial which would be an advantage should you determine to carry out the work with your own staff. Asked by Mr. C. E. Smyth as to

THE TIME HE ESTIMATED

that the works would take to execute, Mr. Lindon Bates replied that in consequence of the extent to which which ship-builders were now crowed with orders for warships, he could not expect to get the plant delivered in Calcutta in less than 18 months from the date of order. The dredgers would probably be built by Armstrongs on the Tyne, by Vickers of Barrow, or some other first-class maker. The execution of the works would occupy about 40 months, so that the total time from date of order to completion would probably be 58 months, or, say five years. He was further asked by Mr. Smyth of what materials he would make the proposed training walls on the convex banks and replied that at first starting a double or greater number of rows of piles would be driven along the line of the toe of the new bank, and be filled in between with brushwood gabions. This pile and gabion work would prevent the bank, when thrown up by the dredger, being carried away by the current of the river, and also from the wash of the discharge from the delivery pipes of the dredger, which is very considerable, as it issues from a pipe about three feet in diameter with a velocity of from 15 to 20 feet per second.

The dredger would always work inside the training walls, and one great merit of the proposed method of improving the river was that at no time would it ever be necessary to work the dredger in the channel to the

OBSTRUCTION

of navigation. Asked by Mr. J. Bathgate as to whether he had had to do with a river with such a swift current as the Hughli, Mr. Bates replied that the Mississipi and Volga were pretty "wicked" at times, but that unlike the Hughli they had a current in only one direction. As he, however, did not propose to put anything in the current, the current, however strong it might be, would not interfere with the work.

Mr. Apjohn then stated that Captain Petley and himself were quite satisfied in their minds that the improvements proposed by Mr. Bates would effect the end desired. He also wished to point out that the new system of dredging rendered possible any future extension of the Kidderpur Docks at a cheap rate. With a dredger such as Mr. Bates informed him could be supplied for three lakhs it would be possible to extend the Docks, berth by berth, as required, without any interference with existing arrangements. To extend the Docks without such a dredger it would be necessary to close the coaling berths and the extended Docks would take several years to construct.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

ROGER LAMING VS. THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

MR. JUSTICE FULTON delivered judgment in the suit yesterday. The plaintiff, who described himself as a journalist, residing at Meadow Street, claimed Rs. 30,000 for breach of an alleged contract relating to the publication of a proposed newspaper. The plaintiff appeared in person; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiff sued to recover damages from the defendants. By consent of the parties the issues raised were as follows:—1. Whether the executive committee of the defendant Society entered into an agreement with the plaintiff on the 28th March 1893? 2. Whether the agreement was subsequently varied by mutual consent and another agreement substituted? His lordship, after reading portions of the plaint, said he must find both the issues in the negative. The proceedings of the executive committee had been reported by the plaintiff himself and accepted as correct by the defendants. A perusal of the material portions of that report satisfied his lordship that on that day no contract was made with the plaintiff, who was not thereby engaged to edit the proposed newspaper. The meeting, it was true, approved of the project which the plaintiff had put forward, but did not pass any resolution authorising him to publish the newspaper. All they did was to direct the general secretary to ascertain by circular the likely number of subscribers. The proceedings were wholly tentative and formed, in his lordship's opinion, no ground for an allegation that the contract had been made, as their final decision depended on the result of the enquiries. The plaintiff had taken a correct view of the matter when he had written on the 23rd June that he had to withdraw his proposal to organize and conduct a paper in co-partnership with the defendants. That was forwarded by the Trustees' meeting at which plaintiff had argued that a new contract was substituted. It might be said that a contract that did not exist could not be varied. There was no reason to press that, as it was clear that no contract had been made at the meeting either in substitution of a previous contract or *de novo*. It did not appear that the Trustees had any power to bind the Society unless the proceedings were subsequently ratified by competent authority. His lordship was of opinion that the Trustees only approved of the negotiations. No definite agreement was proved to have been made, for it was apparent the formation of the company depended on the success of the project as received by the proposed shareholders. That body was doubtless competent to make agreements, but the only thing they had done was to guarantee Rs. 100 to the plaintiff if he would issue a specimen paper. After that an incident occurred which led to a quarrel, and which resulted in the abrupt termination of the negotiations. In respect of that his lordship had not been asked to give an opinion. All he had to decide was whether the alleged contract, original or varied, had been made, and he had no difficulty in saying he had not. It might have been disappointing to Mr. Laming that, after waste of much valuable time and lengthy negotiations, his services should have been suddenly rejected. As no resolutions had been passed confirming the terms by the standing committee or the general meeting, his lordship said he must dismiss the suit with costs. His lordship added that the plaintiff had paid all the Court fees.

The plaintiff intimated that he intended to appeal from the decision.

SIMLA'S KEROSINE EGGS.

EVIDENTLY, writes the Pioneer, Dr. M. B. Carleton, is on the right track in his explanation of how the kerosine gets into the eggs at Simla. From the vantage point of Subathu he has noticed a stream of carts, ekkas and mules making their way up the hills laden with eggs for the Simla market all packed in old keroine oil tins; and as it is easily capable of being shown that the surroundings of an egg will communicate their flavour to its contents (who has encountered the egg that tastes of mouldy straw?) this fact, he thinks, sufficiently explains the phenomenon. But does it? It would account certainly for an occasional oily egg; but as the kerosine tin is no novelty its effects must have been detected long before this if it had been at the bottom of the mischief instead of coming into general notice all of a sudden. The real explanation has been hit upon, we believe, by a correspondent who reminds us that some years ago the same thing occurred, and the reason after some inquiry was found to be that the eggs had been glazed with kerosine. The Irish exporters rub their eggs with butter, which by excluding the air has the effect of keeping them "equal to new laid" a little long

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

TUESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1899.

CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be in the University Library at 3 P.M. precisely to Robe and have their places assigned them.

2. THE SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 P.M.

3. VISITORS are requested to be in their SEATS by 5 P.M.

D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 20th February 1899.

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79, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD, LONDON, E.C., DECEMBER 19TH 1898.

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GENTLEMEN,—We are the fortunate possessors of one of your Patent Thief-Resisting Safes, which last night was attempted by thieves who broke into our premises.

Though the burglars failed to force the Safe, they so damaged the lock of it that the keys are of no use, and we should be glad if you could send a practical man at once to see what can be done.

We may say this is the second attack the Safe has withstood within twelve months, but the last was o the most determined character.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and we are happy to furnish the most practical evidence of the protection afforded by the possession of one of your Patent Safes.

We are,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JONES & WELLS.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	62,000	187,000	81,800
,, Exports to U. Kingdom	68,000	57,000	58,000
,, ,, to Continent	51,000	104,000	28,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	69,81,000	71,15,000	58,05,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	27,80,000	24,46,000	24,93,000
,, to Continent ,,	25,43,000	25,58,000	19,78,000
,, Stock in the Ports	8,40,000	12,33,000	9,51,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total supply of all kinds	49,90,000	46,04,610	40,51,120
,, ,, of Surats	154,000	75,830	178,620

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	17,81,000	11,68,340	13,84,490
,, London	3,000	3,000	2,000
American afloat ,,	180,000	217,200	122,500
East Indian ,,	8,000	1,000	7,500
Total...	19,72,000	14,19,540	15,83,990
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 14-32d.	3 11-32d.	3 7-8d.
,, Good Bhowaugger	2 25-32d.	2 7-8d.	3 11-32d
Difference...	5-8d.	25-32d.	17-32d

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.	Rs.	21,03,704
,, ,, ,, Branches... Inc.	,,	3,11,465
Other ,, ,, ... Dec.	,,	41,14,602
Government Securities ... Inc.	,,	2,116
Other authorised ,, ... unchanged.		
Loans ... Dec.	,,	10,85,588
Bills Discounted and Purchased ... Dec.	,,	2,27,210
Balances with other Banks ... Dec.	,,	39,293
Cash ... Dec.	,,	8,77,846

A diminution during last week in the cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, amounting to 8 3-4 lakhs, reduced it to some 146 1-2 lakhs, from 155 ¼ lakhs, to which an increment in the preceding week of 29 lakhs had brought it. Private Deposits fell away by 41 lakhs ; while in Public Deposits both at the Head Office and the Branches there was an increase of 21 and 3 lakhs, respectively. Loans were 10 3-4 lakhs lower ; Bills Discounted and Purchased, 2 1-4 lakhs ; and Balances with other Banks, 1-4 lakh.

COTTON.—The tone of the market to-day has been steady. There has been a meagre enquiry, exporters purchasing 250 bales Nugger at Rs. 128 per candy, and 300 Pachora at Rs. 129 1-2 ; and the Mills, 100 Chopda at Rs. 133 1-2, 400 Mulkapore at Rs. 135, 100 Poolgaum at Rs. 138, 200 Bhusawal at Rs. 133, 100 Busawal at Rs. 139. For "good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 159 was quoted ; for "good" Bhaunagger for May, Rs. 139 ; for "Fully good" Bengal, for March Rs. 123.

Wheat and [seeds continue quiet] and without change.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,704	bales.
Wheat	10,889	cwts.
Linseed	14,076	,,
Rapeseed	1,466	,,
Gingellyseed	10,409	,,
Groundnuts	1,780	,,
Castorseed	1,701	,,
Rice	5,579	,,

FREIGHTS are a steady market. A line is reported booked for Antwerp Claygraham S. at 19s per ton, ready loading ; also for Hamburg per Venus, S. at 19s. 6d. ready shipment, and for Marseilles per s.s. Dragoman at 19s. 6d. For March, rates were done per Knight Errant S. at 17s. and at 17s. 6d. for Antwerp. Business transpired for April May at 16s. 3d. for Marseilles, and 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. for picked ports.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone this morning at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d. for three months' sight credits. A little business was reported, but Bills were again scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was small ; rates closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 1-32d	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 1-32d	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 3-16d	,,
Francs	1-70 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been steady at 100 1-16 for 3 1-2 per cents, for both money and account and 93 1-2 for threes.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in prices to-day, Banks of Bombay are Rs. 7 1-2 higher, at Rs. 1,272 1-2 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th February, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 11th February, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 11. Rs.	Feb. 18. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	...	...
Public Deposits at Head Office	30,89,845	51,96,549
Do. do. at Branches	22,79,013	26,20,478
Other Deposits	346,93,283	304,78,681
Post Bills	6,340	6,005
Credits, undrawn	15,62,691	13,13,773
Rs...	592,31,372	572,85,386
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,53,163	104,55,279
Other authorised Securities	24,79,073	24,79,073
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	54,80,567	57,82,376
Loans do. do. do.	125,08,917	114,23,325
Bills Discounted and purchased	111,85,615	109,58,405
Dead Stock	4,16,720	4,16,720
Stamps and Stationery	28,516	28,534
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	1,56,803	1,19,317
Cash	155,20,199	146,42,353
Rs...	592,31,372	572,85,386

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

1. The Squadron will parade near the Queen's Statue on Wednesday the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m. for Regimental drill with the Body Guard and Mounted Police.

Dress—Drill order—Khaki.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 22nd instant, for all members from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st February, 1899.

1. Government Resolution No 712 dated 15th February 1899 is published for information—Lieut S. E. Greaves, Bo Vol Rifles, is granted nine months leave out of India from the 15th February 1899.

By Order C. MOSS, Captain, Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st February, 1899.

1. The "Gataere Cup" teams will parade to-day as follows—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound, at 9 p.m.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters, at 9 p.m.
2. The "Gataere Cup" Competition will take place at Colaba North Fort as follows—
No. 1 Company at 7 a.m. sharp to-morrow Wednesday.
No. 2 Company at 4 p.m. sharp on Saturday the 25th instant.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.
3. There will be Class firing at Coorla on Thursday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus, at 6 a.m., and Byculla at 7-15 a.m. (local time.)
4. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Fort to-day and the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday.
5. Leave of absence for three months has been granted to Captain A Leslie from the 25th inst.

By Order, A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A. Adjt. B. V. A.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT.

Bombay, Tuesday, 21st February 1899.

It is notified for information that the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Canning" sails for Karachi on the 8th March 1899 with Trooping details. Any other details requiring passages to that port will be sent by her Embarkation. Returns should be submitted to this office in time.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—FEBRUARY 19.

10 p.m.	74·8

MONDAY.—FEBRUARY 20.

6 a.m.	69·9
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	80·5
4 p.m.	80·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANGALORE.

MARRIAGE.

MAINWARING—LEONARD—February 18, at the Kirk, Bangalore, by the Rev T Scott, Chaplain, Norman Elliot Quintin, Madras Police, son of General R Q Mainwaring, Bath, England, to Irene Lytton, elder daughter of T Treadway Leonard, Esq, Gert-na-Morra, Bangalore.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONNAL—January 29, at Cairo, the wife of Captain A C Connal, R H A, of a son.

FOY—February 12, at Lyallpore, the wife of E R Foy, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

STIFFLE—February 15, at Allahabad, the wife of Percival A Stiffle, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BAPTIST—February 9, at Rawalpindi, Michael J T Baptist, son of Lieut T Baptist, I S M D, aged 17 years, 9 months and 26 days.

CORRIGAN—February 11, at Meerut, Percy Corrigan, son of the late S A L Corrigan, Esq, Engineer, P W D and grandson of W McLeavy, Esq, late Manager of the Bank of Upper India, aged 17 years and 5 months.

IRONS—February 11, at Ajmere, from enteric fever, Margaret Leach Irons, fourth and dearly loved daughter of the Rev M A Irons, M.A. and Mrs Irons, Bishop Cotton Lodge, Simla.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1899.

It is open to doubt whether the patient and conscientious labours of the Plague Commission will add to our knowledge of plague. All that is yet known of that unwelcome visitor is already enshrined in innumerable reports and epitomised, in four volumes, "The Plague in India 1896-97," compiled by Mr. R. Nathan, I.C.S., and published by order of the Government of India. Many witnesses have given valuable evidence, prepared with evident care, and embodying the experience of continuous labour in combating an invisible enemy, more deadly than smokeless powder. But it adds little to the information already acquired and placed on record. It is as true now as when Dr. Koch left our shores last year, after spending months in laborious research, that "we know no more about the origin and real nature of plague than was known two thousand years ago." We know indeed that the germ is a bacillus, a little rod of vegetable or fungoid matter propagating itself in suitable media by fissure and evolving a deadly poison in the process. But how that little bacillus comes into existence and how it converts the harmless material that serves as its nutriment into a toxine paralysing nerves and brain and destroying life, no one has made even the faintest guess. It does not stand alone in the atmosphere of mystery which no scientist has yet penetrated ; the germs of diphtheria, of rabies, of tetanus, and indeed all others, are equally coy as to their whence and whither ; they come, they kill, they depart, they return, and finally disappear, having killed all who are susceptible to their influence within the area into which they penetrate. Pasteur has shown that they may be encountered by inoculating their intended victims with preparations of the poison they would themselves emit and thus in advance destroying the nutritive element in the blood on which alone they can subsist. The preparation in question is "sterilised," that is to say, the germs or active living elements in it are killed by an application of heat, which prevents its multiplying and setting up the disease in real earnest. That process has been found by repeated experiments in different parts of the Presidency to give practical immunity against plague.

So far at all events we have what the French call an acquired result. It has yet to be seen whether a curative serum can be prepared that will kill the germs of plague after they have effected a lodgement in the system. The mortality from diphtheria has been greatly reduced by the use of the serum of horses, immunised by frequent injections in small doses of the active poison of that disease. There is therefore good ground for the hope that Dr. Lustig's serum will effect a similiar reduction in the mortality from plague, and the results of the experiments made in the Arthur Road Hospital are stated to be distinctly encouraging. But so far outside the Pasteurian methods, to which Lord Lister directed the attention of the Government of India at the outset of the plague in Bombay—a fortnight after Professor Haffkine had commenced his work on these lines—nothing has been found in the armoury of medicine that is of any avail in dealing with plague. The profession long since abandoned reliance on drugs in the treatment of such cases. It was soon discovered that the result depended on two conditions, the quantity and virulence of the poison imbibed, and the resisting power of the constitution of the sufferer. The once universal belief in the magical effects of disinfectants has been rudely shaken. Experience has shown that disinfectants are not more successful in stamping out plague than distinguished general officers disposing of unlimited resources, military and monetary. They have their uses when they are good of their kind, and are selected with due regard to the conditions under which they are to be applied. It is sheer waste to pour them into a common sewer in the expectation that they will sweeten it and kill the morbific germs lurking there. The witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission were far less sanguine as to the efficacy of disinfectants recommended by the Committee of experts appointed by the Government of Bombay to advise the Municipal authorities in 1896. A notable exception must be made. Professor Haffkine scandalised his colleagues and certain medical officers of distinction sent by the Government of India to counsel the free use of disinfectants, by the frank expression of his disbelief in the possibility of disinfecting a large city by any means short of complete immersion. That doctrine is more generally held now than it was then. Dr. E. L. Marsh, who gave evidence on the 17th instant, showed the results of experiments as to the efficacy of perchloride of mercury, in itself one of the most powerful of disinfectants and the least costly, on a cowdung floor. The material of such floors is put on with a liberal hand, in a quantity equal to eleven hundred weights per acre. If a solution of perchloride of mercury that would destroy colonies of plague germs in the most suitable growth in one minute were poured over such a floor the probability would be that the alkali in the floor would neutralise the acid of the solution and make the whole inert. It might even greatly improve the chances of the germs living and thriving in the floor. If all went well and the upper surface of a floor ten feet by ten feet were wetted with three or four pailfuls of the solution, the surface would be disinfected. But the germs below the thin upper crust would be quite unaffected ; they might continue to exist for six days. Clearly salvation is not to be found in that direction when cowdung floors—the floors of ninety per cent. of the habitations of India—are in question.

The most reliable of all disinfectants is the sunshine, the "divine warmth of the sun" which Achilles would have preferred to the lordship of the whole under-world. The rays of the sun, assisted by the oxygen of the air passing freely over infected places will purify "so as by fire" ; the germs shrink up, are consumed and disappear. On another point, experience has also considerably modified preconcieved theories. Three years ago it was accepted as an axiom that plague is a filth disease. Professor Koch expressed the general opinion of men of science, when he said that the theory in question will have to be reconsidered. There is no more evidence that plague has its origin in filth than that rabies is a filth disease. No one would care to assert that if a town were kept scrupulously clean, the bite of a mad dog running about the streets would not give hydrophobia. There is unimpeachable evidence that the people handling filth every day of their lives have been less subject to plague than any other inhabitants of the Native Town. If it were a filth disease, they must have been its first and chief victims. The sewers being presumably the most filthy conduits in the city, were accused of being the originating cause of the outbreak three years ago ; and such a clamour was raised about it that a great deal of money was expended in cleaning the road detritus out of drains that had never been used as sewers. It seems strange now to hear Professor Gajjar, who did such excellent work in cleaning the Queen's Statue from apparently indelible stains and restoring it to its pristine purity, propounding a theory that plague is the resultant of the presence of particular germs in the air, with an environment of foul gases from the putrefactive decomposition of animal matter of "long duration in the soil." The ingenious theory that plague was bred in Egypt by the introduction of burial in the ground by the Arab conquerors, is held to prove this wholly unsupported hypothesis. But the plagues of Egypt were set down in Holy Writ a thousand years before Mahomed was born, or the creed of Islam had come into existence. As for the agency of putrefactive decomposition of animal bodies in the causation of plague, we know that such decomposition kills the germs as soon as it is set up. It has been remarked that the areas surrounding the cemeteries in Bombay have been singularly free from plague, while it was raging in other parts of the Native Town. The notion that plague has its origin in sewer emanations has been long since exploded. Those who in 1896-7 held it to be an incontestable truth have now abandoned that idea, and maintain that the disease is due to infected houses. Professor Gajjar's suggestion that inoculation with Dr. Haffkine's protective serum causes a phenomenal increase of mortality among the uninoculated, is one of the most extraordinary yet put before the Commission. He affirms quite confidently that there is a small mortality until inoculation is introduced ; then the disease spreads like wild-fire amongst the uninoculated. This, he assured the Commission, has taken place so commonly that he cannot choose but attribute the mortality amongst the majority to the inoculation of the minority. Yet there was a great mortality in Hongkong and in Canton —to say nothing of London and Marseilles and Milan and Naples and Moscow—where not a soul was inoculated. How many people were inoculated in Bangalore when the plague was so deadly ? The learned Professor holds with Dr. Laurie that Dr. Haffkine's fluid is full of pathogenic germs, and gives as a reason that it takes six hours or even twelve to begin to act. Most people will agree with Dr. Ruffer that the long inoculation simply proves that the fluid is what it professes to be, a product of bacteria, sterilised by heat. The notion that the person inoculated could give someone else the plague shows that Professor Gajjar is not as safe a guide in such matters as in chemistry.

In view of recent developments in the Persian Gulf the report on the administration of the Persian Gulf Political residency and the Muscat Political agency for 1897-8 makes a timely appearance. Affairs at Oman were of so little interest during the year that Colonel Meade, the Resident, disposes of the place, both the Muscat coast and the private coast, in a matter of thirty lines. He visited Muscat twice during the year, but on the first occasion he did not land owing to there being quarantine against Karachi whence his steamer was bound for Bushire. On the second occasion he spent some days ashore and had several interviews with the Sultan. Nothing appears to have been said as to a proposal to cede or lease a port to the French either as a mercantile or military coaling station at the time, and doubtless Colonel Meade in his interviews never for a moment contemplated the possibility of such a proceeding. As regards the Pirate coast, only few events are recorded. Small-pox was very prevalent ; a severe storm caused the loss of many lives in the pearl fisheries, a hundred boats being lost. The take of pearls was much smaller than usual and the price naturally went up. During the year also there was some alarm caused by the movements of the piratical Abu Dthabi, but he remained inactive, and instead of raids by him and his men the people of Debaye had to endure a series of mysterious conflagrations, as they had in the previous year. On one occasion a slave woman was caught in the act of firing a house when she confessed that she was doing it at the instigation of the chief. Whether this was the last of the fires and whether the offence was brought home to the chief is left to the imagination of the reader. People on the Pirate coast may be bled for the convenience of their chiefs but these personages are careful that no one else shall share the spoil. It appears that the Mutaserrif of El-Hasa "invited" the people of the Katr court to join in a general contribution to the Turkish Government towards the cost of the Turko-Greek war. But Sheikh Jasim bin Thani—may his tribe increase—intimated that the people could not afford to pay anything towards it. And we may take it that no one was so aggressively patriotic as to insist. Major Fagan, who is Political Agent in Muscat, has furnished a detailed account of the year in Oman, which is incorporated in Colonel Meade's administration report. There were fewer inter-tribal disturbances than usual. People were too hungry to fight, and as the Sultan fed those in want there was peace. It was just a year ago that the Sultan agreed to co-operate with the British and Persian Governments in the suppression of the illegal importation of arms in to Persia and British India and issued a proclamation on the 13th January 1898 authorising British and Persian vessels of war to search in Muscat waters vessels carrying the flags of the British, Persian and Muscat Governments and confiscate arms and ammunition found in them intended for Persian and British India ports. The result of this proclamation will be remembered. Two lakhs of rupees is the estimated value of the trade in one year. Since the seizure of arms many vessels have hoisted the French flag so as to avoid seizure and a French gunboat has found its way to the Gulf. This is the Gabes, a composite, barquentine-rigged vessel which was built fifteen years ago and would probably shake herself to pieces if she fired her five-inch guns. She managed to carry an ornamental cannon or two to the Sultan some time after the period reported upon closed, the gift of which perhaps was the prelude to the negociations concerning Bundar Jisseh. But of this, of course, the report has nothing to say. Germany was the only other European country with a representative in the Gulf at the end of the official year and, in the chapter of the report which deals with trade, it is observed that the deputation of Dr. Hauck, formerly of the German legation at Teheran, as consul at Bushire, to institute a German vice-consulate there is significant of the endeavour to expand her trade which Germany has lately begun to make all over the world. Small banks have cropped up in various parts of the country, and it is claimed for them that they have rendered important services to the general public. But the Imperial Bank of Persia has strongly protested against their existence on the ground that they infringe the concession to the Imperial Bank.

THE Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was published on Saturday, for the year 1897-98. It shows the earnings at a dividend of 6·57 per cent. compared with 6·17 per cent. in 1896-97, results which are the more satisfactory from a shareholder's point of view, since the public works department at home admit in their review that the capital is very inflated and includes cost of lines and cables long since abolished, besides sundry political charges. Despite the disturbance on the Mekran Coast when the land lines were much damaged and Mr. Graves murdered, the percentage of mistakes only rose to the low figures of 0·112, which is also partly accounted for by the introduction of a more efficient system of recording errors. The Director-in-chief is able to still claim that the route is the quickest and most accurate to India, while the good services rendered by Colonel Wells and Messrs. Sealy, Twisaday, Woodsell, Campbell and James are specially noticed.

IT is reported that Sir Arthur Strachey, Mr James Jardine, Q. C., Sir John Scott, some time ago a Judge of the Bombay High Court, and Mr. Justice Jenkins, of the Calcutta Bench, are in the running for the office of Chief Justice of Bombay.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Secretary of State for India stating that the ratification of the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897 by the British Government was deposited with the Italian Government on the 30th December, and the Government of India's adhesion to the Convention was formally communicated on the 3rd January.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit brought by Roger Laming, who described himself as a journalist and sued, as a pauper, to recover Rs. 30,000 from the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India for breach of an alleged agreement relating to the publication of a proposed newspaper. His lordship was of opinion that no real agreement had been executed, and dismissed the suit with costs.

THE Plague Commission goes to Poona on Wednesday afternoon.

CAPTAIN BAYNES, of the Central India Horse, has been appointed to the Viceroy's Personal Staff as Extra Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain Patterson.

MAJOR DEANE, Political Officer at Malakand, will leave India on furlough on March 11th : Captain McMahon taking over charge early next month.

IMMEDIATELY on receipt of the news of Sir Louis Kershaw's death on Friday the Allahabad High Court adjourned as a mark of respect for its late Chief Justice.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th January 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 84,801 maunds and Rs. 52,971 in the earnings.

THE report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1897-98 is published. It shows that the earnings increased by over Rs. 55,000 as compared with those of the preceding year.

THE Port Trust, Calcutta, are in the market for a loan of 12 1-2 lakhs of rupees, bearing interest at 4 1-2 per cent. and having a currency of 30 years. Tenders should be sent in by noon of Monday, March 6th.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN will unveil the portrait of Sir Comer Petheram on the 28th instant. It is intended to place the portrait in the Calcutta High Court.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the Government to obtain news as quickly as possible from Muscat by running despatch boats to Jask, which is a station on the Indo-European Telegraph line.

THE gross earnings of the Indian Railways during the current financial year up to the 4th instant are 120 lakhs in excess of the similar period of 1897-98. The G. I. P. line accounts for more than half of this increase.

WE regret to learn that Captain Vanderzee, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, employed with the Burma Military Police, was drowned in the Hmaika River on the 12th instant. His body has not yet been recovered.

A FRIVOLOUS correspondent of the "Madras Mail" is of opinion that the cardinal difference between the late and the prospective Bishops of Madras is, that whereas Bishop Gell is long but Low, Bishop Whitehead is short but High.

MR. FINUCANE from the Bengal Secretariat will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department when Mr. T. Holderness proceeds home on three months' leave towards the end of April.

THE First Class Magistrate of Trevandrum holds his Court inside the Fort very near the Royal Palace. This, says the "West Coast Spectator," causes unnecessary inconvenience, "for Pulayas and other low castes are given no admittance into the Fort. Consequently the Magistrate will have to find out some place outside the Fort to try these low castes."

A TELEGRAM has been received from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, stating that the ratification of the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897 by the British Government was deposited with the Italian Government on the 30th December 1898, and that the Government of India's adhesion to the Convention was formally communicated on the 3rd January last.

ON Monday evening, at about 8 o'clock, Private Abbey, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, at Multan, committed suicide in the verandah of his barrack by shooting himself with the muzzle of his rifle in his mouth. Death was instantaneous. No motive for the deed has, up to the present, been assigned. The man had appeared in bad spirits for the past few days.

THE Select Committee on the Bill amending the law relating to arbitration, now before the Viceroy's Legislative Council, have recommended the passing of the measure without further publication, and that it should come into force on July 1st. This will give the High Courts time to make rules in exercise of the powers which the Bill proposes to confer upon them.

MR. T. R. DEWAR, ex-Sheriff of London, who is now in the Far East on another tour round the world, is arranging for a team of Chinese footballers to visit England for next season's play. The team is being organised in Wei-hai-Wei, where the Chinamen have lately been practising the game, and it is expected that they will acquit themselves creditably. No players are to be included, however, who do not make up their minds to get rid of the sacred "pigtail."

THERE was a long discussion at Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council over the Bill amending the Indian Contract Act which is framed to protect the ryot against the money-lender. The Bill commanded the geneneral approval of both European and Native members, though Mr. Chitnavis moved an amendment which would have had the effect of practically negativing the measure, as it sought to throw upon the debtor the burden of proof regarding "undue influence" where an unconscionable rate of interest has been charged.

THE public inquiry into the charges brought against Raja Chitpal Singh, Joint Magistrate of Ghazipur, was concluded at Allahabad on Friday. The Commission has dragged on so long that what little public interest was at first taken in the matter has long ago evaporated. Whatever else may be said of it, the inquiry has been exhaustive. It opened on November 21st, and the Commission has held over thirty sittings. Probably at least another fortnight will be occupied in the preparation of the report, which will not, of course, be made public.

SEVERAL postings have just been made in the higher ranks of the Burma Commissioners. Furlough for sixteen months has been granted to Mr. F. S. Copleston Judicial Commissioner, Mr. A. R. Birks, officiating, Mr. H. S. Hartnoll, Deputy Commissioner of Shwebo officiates as Commissioner of Tennasserim, vice Mr. Birks. Colonel Grey, Commissioner of Arakan, takes privilege leave. Colonel Eyre goes from the Irrawaddy Division to Arakan, Mr. Hall going from Minbu to the Irrawady Division and Mr. Todd Naylor, Deputy Commissioner, officiating as Commissioner of Minbu.

SOME changes have been ordered in the class composition of the Central India Horse. Each regiment will have two squadrons of Sikhs and one squadron of Mahomedan Rujputs. The 1st Regiment will have the 4th squadron of Pathans, and the 2nd of Punjabi Mahomedans. The class composition of the 2nd Bombay Lancers is also to be changed. The squadron of Deccani Mahrattas will disappear, and the regiment in future will consist of one squadron of Rajputs of Western Rajputana, one of Sikhs other than Jat Sikhs, and two of Rajput Mahomedans of Rajputana and Delhi districts.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The official inspection of the Ennore-Gudur section of the Beswada-Madras Railway, prior to its being opened for public traffic, took place on Thursday. The inspection train, consisting of an engine, two brake-vans, three composite carriages and one inspection carriage, steamed out from Ennore Station with the Government Inspector Mr. Lyle, and the leading railway officials of the new line. The train ran at 25 miles an hour and arrived at Gudur at 2 p.m. It is said the Government of India has intimated that the line may be opened for public traffic after the 20th instant."

AUTHENTIC particulars of the *ghazi* attack at Sibi last Saturday week show that Mrs. Spence displayed great courage and presence of mind. The "ghazi" who was mounted, on coming abreast of the dog-cart slashed at Captain Spence with his sword, and the latter in standing up to retaliate with his driving whip fell out and under the wheel of the trap which passed over him, though without inflicting any serious injury. Mrs. Spence then seized the whip and fairly fought the "ghazi" with it, in spite of his repeated attacks on her ; thus giving her husband time to extricate himself and come to her help. The *ghazi* on seeing a crowd gathering fled.

THE Rajput State of Jhallawar, which has been under a cloud for the last two or three years owing to certain notorious occurrences, made a fresh start in existence on the 6th instant, when, as described elsewhere, the new Chief was formally installed by the Governor-General's Agent on the vacant throne. Mr. Martindale in performing the ceremony dwelt upon the confidence that the Government had shown in the character of the new ruler by selecting him for this important charge : and added his acknowledgments to the Political Officers of Kotah and Jhallawar on whom had fallen the settlement of the many delicate questions that had arisen in connection with the reconstitution of the State.

ON Saturday night, when returning from the Lucknow Artillery Pagal Gymkhana, two carriages occupied by well known Lucknow residents, attempted to race with each other. The drivers lost control and the horses bolted. The first carriage smashed into the gates at the railway crossing, which were closed to allow the Rai Bareilly train go past. The gates were dashed open, the hores falling across the line, but luckily to one side, leaving room for the second carriage to pass through. As the horses struggled on the track, the train came down the line and broke through the open gates, as if they were made of paper. Fortunately the horses and carriage lay on the off line, so no one was injured. The train was drawn up across the level accrossing and was delayed. The horses were a bit knocked about, but otherwise no one was injured.

THE 32nd Pioneers are to return to the scene of thei exploits in Chitral, as the regiment have been ordered to the "outwork of India" instead of to Landi Kotal. They arrived at Mean Mir after the Chitral Relief Expedition in October 1895, and have consequently had over three years rest in cantonments. They know the whole route not only from the Malakand to Drosh and Chitral Fort but right through to Gilgit on the further side, for it was their eventful march which ended in giving the first succour to the beleaguered garrison in Chitral fort. They may possibly be called upon to do a good deal of work when they have crossed the Lowarai Pass again, not in the way of fighting, but in erecting new forts and lines, if the Government of India decide that Drosh should be vacated and a position more capable of defence taken up. The Muzbis are equally good with pick-and-shovel or with rifle and bayonet, and the 32nd may be relied upon to do all the work that comes to their hand if whatever kind it may be.

THE strongest proofs have long been found useless to convince anti-vaccinators but it is difficult to refrain from quoting some very decisive figures given by a Viena doctor. Dr. Rudolph Poech, the Vienna physician, who made a special study of the plague, has given two public lectures of great interest. In the first he stated in support of vaccination that in Austria, prior to vaccination becoming general, out of every million inhabitants, thirty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-one died of small-pox within a period of thirty years—a figure reduced to one-tenth, namely three thousand seven hundred and forty-five, in the corresponding time after the general adoption of vaccination.

A PORTSMOUTH correspondent writes :—No doubt is now entertained here that the United States squadron, which is to visit English waters this year, will be anchored at Spithead for several days, and that the international courtesies will be on extensive scale. The Mayor of Portsmouth (Alderman Scott Foster), on receiving official information on the subject, will take immediate action with the view of arranging what will assume the character of a national welcome. The naval and military authorities will heartiiy co-operate.

A "REUTER" telegram from Freetown, dated Jan 28, says :—Major Moore, Royal Irish Fusiliers, commanding the Panguma column, with Captains Goodwyn, Atkins, and Rose, reached Panguma on the 12th inst, on his return from an expedition into the Liberian boundary hill. The wounded were all doing well. Captains Goodwyn, Atkins, and Sutton left Panguma for Sierra Leone on the 14th invalided. Captain Carlston, who is to take command in the operations to be begun next month, reached Panguma via Waima on the 11th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

ORGANISED DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Renewed demonstrations were made in Paris for and against President Loubet, this evening, and more arrests were made by the police.

HIRED MOBS BREAKING WINDOWS.

FEB. 20.

The Paris mob, yesterday evening, smashed the windows of Rothschild's Bank and of several newspaper offices. Over a hundred arrests were made.

English correspondents, at present in Paris, express the belief that the demonstrators are largely composed of paid rowdies, and that the country generally is satisfied with the result of the Presidential election.

THE WELBY COMMISSION.

THE DELAY IN PREPARING THE REPORT.

Sir Henry Fowler questions Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons, to-night, as to the delay in convoking the members of the Welby Commission for the purpose of preparing their report.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HARRASSING THE AMERICANS.

FEB. 19.

The Philippine insurgents are constantly harrassing the American troops at Manila, and the latter are suffering from the intense heat.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 10th inst., left here for Bombay, at midnight, yesterday.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 20.

Four cases and six deaths were recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 26. In the General Plague Hospital 5 were admitted, one discharged cured, and 5 died, leaving 30 under treatment. In the District there were 6 cases and 2 deaths.

DHARWAR.

In the Dharwar district 27 villages are still affected. Last week 33 died.

NASIK.

Plague is also increasing in Nasik city. Last week 27 cases and 18 deaths were recorded.

ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint Her Excellency Lady Curzon of Kedleston to the Order of the Crown of India.

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

THE SULTAN AND BRITISH STIPULATIONS.

No official information is available here regarding the reports privately received of the Sultan of Muscat having agreed to the British stipulations regarding his not giving any Foreign Power a foothold upon his territory.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The select Committee's report on the Court Fees Bill will probably be submitted at next Friday's Legislative Council meeting, when their recommendations regarding the Native Christian Succession Dues should be announced.

The Sugar Bounties question is still under consideration by the Government of India.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Wade-Brown, A. M. C., is transferred Home from Aden.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frith, R.A., who has been permitted an exchange with Lieutenant-Colonel Ewan, comes out from Home immediately to command the R. A. in Aden.

Captain MacCarthy is posted to Bombay Command from Home.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s., Indus, which left Bombay on Tuesday the 14th Inst. at 2 p.m arrived at Aden on Saturday the 18th Inst. at 8 p.m

KOBE, FEB. 15.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s., Istria, from Bombay arrived this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 18.

The same Co.'s s. s., Gisela," from Japan, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

KARACHI, FEB. 19.

The same Co.'s s. s., Vindobona, from Bombay to Trieste, sailed this afternoon, and the s. s., Maria Valerie, from Trieste to Bombay, arrived this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur (extra) arrived here from Bombay, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Quiet. Surats Dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 3-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·854
Temperature of the Air	degrees 75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·6
Dew Point	63·6
Relative humidity of Air	·673
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·9
General Directions of wind*	N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 308

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

A TELEGRAM from Gotha states that a proposal has been made by the Duke of Coburg to end the long-standing dispute between the Duke and the country regarding the disposal of the Crown lands by submitting the question to a Court of Arbitration. It is understood that this suggestion will be accepted by the Diet.

THE Berlin official telegraph agency gave publicity to the following announcement on Jan. 28:—The Empire and Prussia have sold 125,000,000 marks of three per Cent. Prussian Consols and 75,000,000 marks of the Three per Cent. Imperial Loan to the Deutsche Bank in Berlin. The entire requirements of the administrations of the Imperial and Prussian finances for the present year are thus covered, so that further loans will not be issued during the year.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

THE ENGLISH CUP TIES.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

At the beginning or last week hunting men were hoping for a continuance of good sport, for both on Monday and Tuesday remarkable runs were enjoyed with many packs. "The best run of the season"—such by universal consent was the verdict passed on the doings of the Quorn hounds on Monday. In the continued absence from the hunting field of Tom Firr, the famous Quorn huntsman, Walter Keyte has been promotted from second whipper-in to carry the horn, and from the great ability and judgment he displays in handling hounds—or in leaving them alone—it is safe to prophesy for him a brilliant future. Welby Osier Beds provided the first fox in the memorable run last week, and until the swollen river Eye was reached hounds ran in splendid fashion, never requiring any assistance. The check at the river enabled this gallant fox to get a long start, and after puzzling out a weak line for some distance the pack eventally threw up at Berry Gorse. The point was fully eight miles, and it was only during the last mile that the pace slackened, enabling the bulk of the field to get up. Men had scarcely time to change to their second horses before a fresh fox was viewed away from Berry Gorse; and hounds at once settled on to his line. It has often been argued that scent is not wholly dependent on atmospheric conditions. The individuality of the fox is an important factor in the matter, and this was well exemplified when the Quorn hounds started in pursuit of their second fox. With the first they had been able to drive at a rare pace, but after leaving Berry Gorse they were in difficulties on several occasions, but, always pressing on, were on rather better terms as they neared Thorpe Satchville. Hereabouts the fox was viewed, and for the next two miles hounds streamed away in famous style, finally pulling down their quarry in the open short of Ashby Folville. In the course of this brilliant run the territories of the Belvoar and Cottesmore were invaded and the pack covered fully twenty miles of the finest hunting country in the shires.

Lord Lonsdale has definitely decided not to accept the Mastership of the Woodland Pytchley, and, having disposed of his hounds, there is of course no likelyhood that Mr. Austin Mackenzie will reconsider his intention to resign. The country has only been hunted seperately during the last twenty years, having formed part of the Pytchley domains prior to that period. There is a large extent of find pasture, foxes are plentiful, and doubtless a new Master will be forthcoming in due course. The Southdown Hunt, at present managed by a committee, will be administered next season by the Hon. C. Brand and Mr Courage as joint Masters. Mr. J. C. Allen-Jeffreys has resigned the Mastership of the Seavington, and old-established pack of harriers in Somersetshire, and may be succeeded by Mr. Piers Clarke. The Tremlett hounds, of which a member of the family of the same name had always been Master—the hunt was started in 1830—until Mr. John Tremlett retired last year, are now managed by Sir John Shelley. The pack has shown excellent sport this season, and at a recent meeting of members it was decided that the hunt should be continued, Sir John Shelley continuing to act as Master. Lord Cottenham has agreed to continue in office with the Bicester during next season.

The tremendous floods which have swept the rivers throughout the country will have no beneficial effect either on the salmon supply or on trout fishing. It is true that both trout and salmon completed spawning operation some time ago, but these heavy floods will surely have shifted enormous quantities of gravel, and serious injury to the spawning redds must have resulted. This is one of the penalties which have to be paid for the privileges of draining the land. Before universal drainage came in fashion floods of the type which occured a fortnight ago were altogether unknown. In those days the rain water soaked slowly in to the ground, and it was many days before the effects of a heavy and prolonged fall became apparent. Needless to say, the chances of the fly fisher were much brighter when this was the case. For a week or may be a fortnight, rivers would remain in good ply, and the "Saturday slap," which nowadays fails so signally to attain its object, would have been of some service in maintaining the supply of salmon had it been in operation before the land was drained. I have reason to believe that the inefficacy of the weekly close time is at length being recognised by the authorities, and, slow to move as the always are when fisheries are concerned, there is some prospect of further protective legislation being adopted ere long. The Aberdeenshire Dee is often cited as an instance of what may be effected by combination among riparian owners. By an annual payment of about £1,000 they buy up most of the nets above tidal limits, with the result that the value of their rod fishings has vastly increased, and the Dee is now the most prolific salmon river in our island. Not less marked is the improvement in the net fisheries belonging to the Aberdeen Harbour Commissioners. In 1878 the total yield was 695,896lb., as against 908,907lb. in 1892, and these figures should serve to dispel the utterly mistaken idea that there is any antagonism between the interest of the rods and the nets. Both the angler and the net fisherman desire to maintain the supply of salmon, and this end may be best ensured by giving a fair proportion of the fish access to the upper waters of the rivers troughout the season.

Just prior to the publication of the weights and acceptances for the Grand National Steeple chase the favourite for the chief "cross-country race was Shaker. Since last Thursday I have heard no mention of his name. Amongst a few official scratchings received on Saturday was that (for the Grand National) of old Father O'Flynn, whose death has just been announced. The burden allotted to him for the Liverpool Steeple-chase was 10st. 6lb., but had all gone well with the horse he would have found few, if any, backers for the stake which he won easily in 1892. In that year the renowned Cloister started favourite and finished second, third place going to Ilex. In 1896, Father O'Flynn surprised most people by running second to Soarer for the great steeple-chase. Mr. C. Grenfell having the mount on the veteran, who succumbed by a length and half. There are many animals whose position in the handicap is taking. Ford of Fyne and the long-talked-of Tunon have certainly good chances. Ford of Fyne has twice successfully got the course, running well, when many others have come to grief. Timon is a smart chaser and those who saw his performance the year manifesto won will remember the face he set and the clever way he fenced. Two hurdles from home he was in company with manifesto, but a mistake destroyed his chance; otherwise manifesto would not have by the lenth of a street. As was expected, Mr. Jersays five-year old. Aurum II. stands at the head of the list of candidates for both City and Suburban Handicap, at Epsom and the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Stakes. For the first-named race he is asked to give 4lb. to Newhaven II., who last year unexpectedly "dropped from the clouds" when the contest for the City and Suburban was nearly over, and finished second. He did not run with the best of fortune during the season of 1898, and in the course of the coming campaign may readily show that he possesses higher merit than is generally ascribed to him. A formidable lot for the chief Epsom handicap is that trained by Richard Marsh. It consists of Dieudonne, Baldoyle, Neish, Aboyne Claque, and Sinopi. Four of the half-dozen are three-yr-olds, and it is worthy of notice that Sinop has been entered for the Gold Cup at Ascot. He is a bay son of Marcion and Simonetta, and has won one of the five races in which he has taken part. This was the Findon Stakes, at Goodwood, for which No Trumps was a hot favourite, with odds of 3 to 1 on her. Sinopi, some will remember, ran second to Flying Fox for the Criterion Stakes, in the New market Houghton Week, one of the unplaced competitors being St. Gris.

It is probable that there was seldom a time during the late Lord Poulett's life when he was not in need of money, and during his turf career he certainly was not too particular how it was procured. He knew how to run a bye as well as most men, and there where one or two periods when Lord Poulett must have been ashamed to look a calf in the face. The days of successful "dairy work" in the ring are now finally over. Lord Poulett went for a great stake in the Cambridgeshire of 1865, and he would have cleared £120,000 for himself if Nu had won, but she was just beaten, and it cannot be said that her defeat excited general regret, for only a week or two earlier she had run nowhere in some trumpery plate. It was after this defeat that the commission to back her for the Gambridgeshire was sent into the market. Lord Poulet's great "coup was winning the Grand National with The Lamb in 1868, when he netted £30,000. The previous running of the Lamb had been exceedingly bad, and on his recent form no sane person would have trusted him with sixpence for the Aintree event. The Lamb was again successful in 1871, and another large stacke was won. Lord Paulet carried off a great number of cross-country events with Benazet. His colours had not been seen for many years past. In early life Lord Poulett was a first-rate horseman, and he earned a great reputation as a gentleman rider, and was most successful for a number of years, both at home and in India. For several seasons he was master [of the Hambledon Hunt.

The first round of the competition proper for the Association Cup was played on Saturday. There have been catastrophes. Aston Villa, leaders of the League, went under after a hard fight with Notts Forest, the Cup holders. Undoubtedly the better side won on the day's play. At the same time, having regard to the position in the League list, the result was a bitter blow to the Birmingham team. Liverpool quite justified their reputation by defeating the old Cup holders, Blackburn Rovers; and with average luck they should go clese to winning. Derby County still continues in heavy scoring vein. Bloomer was irresistible, and they simply romped over the Arsenal team. Tottenham Hotspurs just at the finish managed to make a draw with Newton Heath, but on replaying the tie the London team won, by five goals to three, much to everybody's surprise. Bristol City, on their own ground, made a really good fight with Sunderland. They showed that the standard of play in the south is improving. The fact that good teams can be supported in the South indicates that the public are willing to support good players. Association football has developed enormously in the South, and this development has been accompanied by a striking improvement the in class of play adopted by the leading teams. But to return to the games that were played. Southampton could only just beat New Prompton. This was not a very satisfactory performance for a team containing so many well-known players. They do not promise to do so well as they did last year. After playing an undecided Wolverhampton Wanderers gained a victory over Bolton Wanderers of one goal to none. Stoke also played a draw with Sheffield Wednesday, and although they had the best of the game it ended in a draw. On Thursday they played off when the Potters made no mistake. The other draw was between Sheffield United and Burnely, and the former defeated the latter by two goals to one after a meriotorious display. The draw in the second round may not be out of place. It is as follows: Liverpool vs. Newcastle United, Stoke vs. Small Heath, Preston North End vs Sheffield United, West Bromwich Ablion vs. Bury, Notts County vs. Southampton, Tottenham Hotspur vs Sunderland, Everton vs. Notts Forest, and Derby County vs. Wolverhampton Wanderers.

The North vs. South Association match, commonly called the International trial, furnished one of the best matches that southerners have had the good fortune to witness for many a day. It was conducted in a spirit of sport and fairness that one can only wish were more common in these days of seeking after League championships and challenge cups. It was a fine day for the game, and there was a crowd of eight thousand spectators at the Crystal Palace. It was a quarter of an hour after the advertised time that play began, and the North scored in the first three minutes. Athersmith had got right up, and Oakley making a feeble kick towards Bloomer, the latter killed the ball with his right foot and shot a wonderful goal with his left. No goal-keeper could have saved it. With this advantage the North had most of the play for a long while, but in the last quarter of an hour of the first half the Sothern forwards with their long passing, played a tremendous game. Vassall on the right wing, with his pace, made most of the attacks, and it was after a brilliant shot by him, which Hillman had saved, that G. O. Smith, being close up, scored. Thus were the scores even. In the second half the North were always the better, although there were brilliant attacks on both ends. Both the second and third goals were the work of fine football by the North forwards, and Settle each time was the player who put the ball through, and the North won by three goals to one.

Rumours are current in Northern Union circles as to possible developments. The senior clubs appear to have realised by the season's experience that certain clubs draw and certain others don't and as the gate receipts are the test of success there is a suggestion that the weaker clubs should be "frozen off" and a combination formed on the Association League lines between the leading clubs of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The mere suggestion has aroused indignation among the junior clubs, and there are threats of secession. The alternative is for the leading clubs—say the first five in Lancashire and the first five in Yorkshire—to band themselves together and form a union or league of their own. One more union or league would make no difference, so that they could establish themselves at once as an independent authority and throw over the Northern Union and everyone else. The public, in course of time, would probably realise the hippodrome character of the League, and convince itself that it was being made a fool of, but has not the Northern Union been in existence two or three years?

The annual meeting of Lancashire County C.C. was held on Monday afternoon at the Memorial Hall, Manchester, Mr. A. N. Hornby presiding over a crowded assembly. The statement of accounts showed that for the first time for many years the receipts had not equalled the expenditure by £196 17s. 8d., a circumstance largely due to the unfavourable weather prevailing on the dates of many of the Old Trafford fixtures. The total gate and stand receipts only amounted to £2,717 3s. 8d., and members' subscriptions were £3,657 5s. The ordinary members numbered 2,858, and there were 689 lady subscribers. The expenditure includes £1,591 14s. 9d. for players' wages in county matches, £504 11s. 4d. for hotel and travelling expenses of amatures and payments in connection with county matches, £2,570 for wages including £1,411 for ground professionals, and £302 for groundsmen and boys. The liabilities consists of a mortgage of £20,000, and an overdraft of £277 19s. 2d., whilst the assets consisted of the newly-purchased ground and all the erections upon it, and an investment of £1,690 10s. The annual report stated that there was a very unwelcome deterioration compared with the previous year in the attendance of the general public. The wretched weather experienced during Whit-week—almost the worst from a cricket point of view—was well-nigh responsible for this fact, and the falling off in the attendance of 41,000 was seemingly due to conditions altogether uncontrollable rather than lack of enthusiasm. Mr. Hornby was re-elected president, Mr. S. H. Swire hon. secretary, and Mr. J. MacLaren hon. treasurer. It was dicided by 114 to 81 to increase the subscription of new members to two guineas.

Few people would have thought the weather on Saturday fit for golf, but the Fleetwood Club, in spite of the frost-bound state of the ground, decided not to postpone the exhibition game which had been arranged for that day. Pulford, the Hoylake professional, and Jones, the local professional, who also learnt his golf at Hoylake, were the first couple to start off, and were followed by Mr. Merry and Mr. R. S. Hilton. Of the leading pair Jones had a distinct advantage, as Pulford had not played over the links before, but although Pulford started badly he was within one hole of the local player at the end of the first nine. In the second nine Jones was still one up at the sixteenth, but Pulford, by a good approach at the next hole, although he ought to have been on the green in a stroke less, managed to secure that hole. The last hole being halved, the match finished all square. The following couple had not quite such a close game, as Mr. Merry did not find the hard, knotty state of the ground suitable to his style of iron play. In the second round, Mr. Merry considerably reduced the lead which Mr. Hilton had obtained in the first round, but Mr. Hilton finally won by three up and two to play.

MAJOR H. FINNIS, R.E., on return from leave next month, will resume his appointment of D.A.A.G., for Royal Engineers at Army Headquarters. Major R. C. Maxwell, who has been officiating for him, will be posted to Fort William as Executive Engineer, Military Works Department.

FOX HUNTING IN ENGLAND.

A COUNTRY-SIDE SKETCH.

When the autumn reds and browns have given place to the winter's sombre black in every hedgerow and coppice, there settles down over the land a long period of quiet life which will not be removed until the first signs of spring come round again. A few days in that period in which a blue sky lights the heavens. The birds sing no more, neither lark or linnet, throstle nor blackbird. In the village all is calm and somewhat mournful; in the fields sheep wade in the wet soil; in the folds and the cattle muse all day long. There is always a dripping of water from the eaves of barn and granary and from the bare branches of the trees that overhang the lanes, as if Nature were perpetually weeping over the glories that are gone with the short-lived summer. When the frost is present, things look brighter and merrier, for the white fields and scarlet holly berries make a bit of lovely colour, and sunshine is more likely to come with frost than with the long humid days of November and December.

This is the time when that prime favourite of the English shires, Reynard the Fox, is most courted by his admirers. Strange love it is they show him, for they only seek him to pursue him to the very death, but it is love, after all, though the little red rover himself knows nothing of it. Perhaps he wonders why men leave him alone in the summer. From April till October each year he lives a life of dreamful ease; going across the meadows and through the woods you come upon him now and then taking a trot of observation. His little sandy red body steals out of some bracken or from behind some bush. His thick brush hangs behind, his sharp ears cock themselves inquisitively, his eyes, soft and brilliant, fix their regard upon you with vague wonder as to your intentions. But Reynard is rarely afraid of men in langueorous summer days. He knows almost instinctively that the time has not yet come. For him summer is a period of peace and plenty—peace in the sleeping woods, and plenty out of the farmyards when the first gleams of the summer mornings look down on some luckless fowl that has foolishly slept out of doors. He is a thief by nature, that little bundle of nerves and muscles, and he is also a black-hearted murderer. He knows his faults, too, and he is ready, when the time comes, to pay for them.

The fox is the true god of rural England. To do him honour the whole country-side turns out. At the meeting place all sorts and conditions of men gather together. There comes my lord driving his lady to the meet in his high coach drawn by four spanking greys. The Army is there, sometimes the Navy, uncertain as to the style of its horsemanship, but always dashing and daring. The Church is there, too, and in the person of Parson Harkaway, mounted on a neat bit of horse-flesh that will go anywhere, over anything, and be in at the death, whether any other horse or man is there or not. There is also the Law, and every rank in the social scale with folk that live a country life. There is every conceivable variety of quadruped, from the high priced hunter down to little Dick Dumper's donkey. When old Jimmy Hurst of Rawcliffe lived there was the bull also, but Jimmy is dead, and so is Jupiter, and the spectacle of a man riding a bull to hounds is no longer to be seen. Even without Jupiter or Jimmy the scene is a picturesque one. Such faces, such horses, such coats! There is old squire Chuffleigh, his honest countenance ruby red with fresh air and old port. Near him is Sir Hercules, wearing a famous sky-blue coat which is his peculiarity. Eyeing the dogs with a knowing look is Parson Cheddar. There is not a nattier man in all the company. Fair ladies are there, too, looking especially attractive in their dark habits, and most of them will emulate the men in whatever deeds of daring are necessary. For Reynard the Fox is a mighty compellor of valour, and in his honour neither men nor women are afraid of putting their necks in peril.

There are few sights prettier than that of a whole field in full cry after a fox on a winter's day. Picture to yourself a dense plantation or coppice on the summit of a gentle hill that overlooks a long sketch of undulating country, split up into closes and meadows, by hedgerows thick and bushy, or fences strengthened by posts and rails. In the coppice hounds are seeking the principal figure of the day, and round its corners hang men and women, talking about anything or nothing, or wondering how long Master Reynard will be in making his last appearance. When he breaks cover at last and goes away with a clear lead, the fun and excitement begin. There go the hounds, a panting nervous mass of brown and white, heads down, tails up, every one of them transformed into a messenger of Fate. Behind them and round them follow the riders, men in scarlet, black and grey, women in blue or black, horses, brown, black, grey, bay, and chesnut, all hurrying, scurrying and bustling forward. The boys on their ponies press forward with resolution, little Dick Dumper takes a comprehensive view, and cuts off a corner with his donkey, the old farmer of twentystone pounds along determined to do or die. So they sweep forward, a straggling mass of colour, over the green land. The first fence makes gaps between them; the second separates the field into twos and threes. Bob Bouncer goes head over heels into a ploughed field, old Farmer Twentystone hurries off to the nearest gate or gap, and little Dick Dumper's donkey toils far behind. But the first flighters sweep along in front, and Parsons Harkaway and Cheddar are amongst them. Nothing shakes them off, and if you catch a glimpse of their eyes you know why.

As for Reynard himself he knows what is in the wind. He breaks cover with all his physical and mental faculties braced. There is a last effort to be made if the merry greenwood and the midnight marauding are to be his any longer. Out he trots from the hedge unobserved, perhaps, at first, and away he goes over the land. He leaves his pursuers a hundred yards in the first quarter of a mile, and he is a quarter of a mile away from them when the first mile has been covered. So far, so good, but the frothing jaws and waving tails come on surely and steadily, and then Reynard feels that the time has come for all his native craft and subtlety. He winds and doubles and turns back upon his own track, and dodges here and there, and all the time his strength is going and those implacable hounds are coming. He lies down in a wood and rests for a moment, until the yap, yap of the dogs rouses him again. Once more into the open and as he creeps through the last fence the hurrying mass of white and brown catch a glimpse of him for the first time, and dash forward with renewed hatred, and with their breath hot on his heaving flanks Reynard knows that his time has come indeed. Do the ghosts of all the fowls and ducks that he has slain rise up at that moment before him and sit heavy on his soul? Who knows? All that is certain is that the little red rover goes down in the fierce rush and that in a few minutes the dogs are clamouring for his gallant little body.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR STEELE, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Assam District, proceeds home shortly on 12 months' leave.

THE two British regiments which are to leave Lundi Kotal for Peshawar will start as soon as transport is available. The Peshawar regiments, which are to move to Dagshai and Meean Meer, will all go by route march.

IT is not too early, says a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, to predict that the leading event of 1901 will be a great national and imperial celebration of the foundation by King Alfred—whose millenary occurs in that year—of the first English Navy. So far the arrangements have taken no definite shape, but one of the proposals to be considered is a naval review at Spithead, eclipsing in grandeur and extent even the glorious assembly of battleships which took place in connection with the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. With the object of discussing preliminary details, a meeting will be held at the Mansion House on March 6. In order to learn further details, our representative called upon the Lord Mayor the other day afternoon, but his lordship, who is confined to his bedroom by a severe cold, was still unable to receive visitors. It was stated, however, by Sir John Moore's secretary, Mr. Soulsby, C.B., that invitations to attend the conference had been addressed to all members of Parliament, provincial mayors, and other representative people. The meeting has been convened by the Lord Mayor at the request of an influential committee.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

THE REBELLION IN SZECHUAN.

YU MAN-TZE CAPTURED.

THE following native official telegram dated Chungking, the 24th Jan, is published in the "Universal Gazette":—"On the 16th instant H. E. Wang Chih-chun, Provincial Treasurer of Szechuan at the head of 14 battalions, gave the command for them to march in two directions to attack the enemy. On the 17th and 18th instant the troops encountered the rebels on five occasions, the latter fighting most fiercely, but they were driven backwards and four of their strongholds captured. Yu Man-tze was therefore compelled to retreat into his own special stronghold in the hills, but being closely pursued by the troops had no time to run away, and being completely surrounded he was compelled to pray to be allowed to surrender. The French priest Fleury has there been rescued and sent to Chungking by the care of the French Consul. H. E. Wang is now holding Lungshuten (Yu's stronghold) in force and will there await instructions from Peking as to what to do with the rebels in his hands. H. E. has also sent troops to disperse the various rebel bands scattered throughout the province and no more trouble is expected from them."

THE REBELLION IN HUPEH.

THE "Universal Gazette" publishes the following telegram, dated the 23rd Jan., concerning the Hupeh rebels who, as already noted in these columns, captured the city of Changio in the early portion of the current month:—"On the dividing line of Yang and Lo districts are two walled and fortified hamlets called Hungyichai and Paiyehai, which are great strategical points and which were also captured by the rebels. One of these hamlets has been recaptured by the imperial troops who from that point of vantage are using their quick-firing guns on the other hamlet with such effect that the rebels are expected to evacuate the place."

Apropos of the above, the phrase "Yang and Lo districts," which properly means the district cities of Changyang and Changio, it would appear that Viceroy Chang's troops in their march from the former city to recapture the latter, were confronted by the rebels at the fortified hamlets abovenamed which must therefore, be taken before Changio can be retaken. A Wuchang telegram received by local mandarins on Monday night states that if the Governor of Hunan can muster enough forces to overawe the Hunan malcontents, Viceroy Chang will be able with his to crush the Hupeh rebellion before the end of the present Chinese year. Governor Yu of Hunan, however, not being popular in that province, it is feared that he will not be able to prevent Hunanese reinforcements from joining the Hupeh rebels.—"N.-C. Daily News."

THE REBELLION IN ANHUI.

A NGANKING telegram to the "N. C. D. News," dated 23rd January says:—The cities of Kuyang and Mengcheng besieged by the rebels have fallen into their hands. Kuyang was carried by assault on the 21st instant and the magistrate, deputy magistrate, and Commandant of the garrison are reported to have been butchered at the orders of the rebel leader Niu. With the taking of the city nearly 2,000 men, women, and children are estimated to have fallen victims to the savage rebels. Rebel sympathisers open ed the gates of Mengcheng and let the rebels in on the night of the 22nd. No other details, but it is stated that the rebels are now on their way to-day to capture the cities of Shuchow and Kanchou. Rumours credit the Honanese who came across the borders to assist the Anhui rebels with supernatural reckless ness and prowess; hence, wherever the militia and local troops meet them the former invariably get panic-stricken and make no effort to withstand the onslaught of the enemy.

Kuyang and Mengcheng taken by the rebels are district cities in Yunchow prefecture. Kanchou is also a district city of that prefecture, while Shuchou belongs to the prefecture of Fengyang.

THE MURDER OF MR. FLEMING.

TELEGRAPHING on the 11th ulto. the Chunkiang correspondent of the "China Gazette" says: Dr. Webster and Mr. Laight who have been to identify the body of the murdered missionary, Mr. Fleming, in Kuelchow, have arrived in this city. The locals officials put every difficulty in their way, even though accom. panied by a military escort from Kuei Yang-fu; on one occasion at a city near the scene of the murder, the gates were shut against them and they had to obtain entrance by force.

Mr. Litton, British Consul, is now at Kweiyang investigating the matter.

THE LATE SIR LOUIS KERSHAW.

WE have no means of knowing, and have no business to speculate upon, the motives that may have induced the late Sir Louis Kershaw to accept the Chief Justiceship that was offered to him in April last. Presumably, as any other man in his position would do, he took the advice of his doctor, and was acting in accordance with it when he decided to come out. The physician in such a case is called upon to think of the interests of the person consulting him and of nothing else, and it may well be that in this instance a change to India might have seemed to offer the best chance of a restoration of health. As for the patient it is in human nature for a man to believe that he will be equal to any work that is put before him, and all invalids have the sanguine instinct that makes them believe that a change is all they want to bring them round the corner to recovery. But what of the appointing authority who selects for one of the most important and laborious offices in the country a man in such a state of health that he is unequal to doing a single day's hard work? The principle of safeguarding the public service against the encumbrance of men physically unequal to the performance of their duties is rigidly insisted upon in the less important cases. When it is question of the selection of a Sub-Lieutenant or a Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police nothing can exceed our vigilance. The pedantic strictness of the medical test is responsible for throwing out many a man for some conventional defect—a trifling stammer, a trifling shortness of sight, the defect of half an inch of stature—who was in every way well qualified for the public service. Even when he belongs to the service any suspicion as to his physical condition is held to justify the strictest supervision on for the British aroused the jealousy of the pro-Russian clique and these, aided by the persons above-named who headed the denunciation, caused Hu's downfall, the results of which may be very serious not only to Hu himself but also to British prestige.

It will, no doubt, be remember says the "China Gazette" that H. E. Hu was Governor of Peking. He was removed from that post to make room for a Manchu, and appointed to the Tsungli Yamen. A few days afterwards he was removed from the Yamen on the plea that his railway duties took up all his time, and he has now been sacrificed to the reactionaries. Hsu Ching-cheng is a well-known Anglophobe,

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE Bombay Horse Show opened yesterday afternoon under auspicious circumstances. There was a large attendance, and the quantity and quality of the [illegible] animals was far in advance of the last show. [illegible] accommodation for stabling the horses [illegible] Excellent accommo[illegible] two large boards at was provided, and by means of [illegible] show various points in the oval, the venue of the [illegible] the public were enabled to know which class was being judged and also to distinguish the prize-winners. In fact, the general arrangements were infinitely superior to those made on any previous occasion, but, without wishing to be in any degree thought captious, it would be a great improvement if there were placed in the stabling yard indications denoting the various classes. The Executive Committee are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts, and remarks of approval and commendation were generally heard from the spectators. Specially deserving mention is Mr. D. Lindsay, who fills the dual offices of honorary secretary and treasurer, and his enthusiasm in promoting the welfare of the event could not be surpassed. The judges were Colonel Hotham, General Bennett, Major Broome, Colonel Bull, Colonel Anderson, Major Kincaid Smith, Mr. P. B. Saville, Mr. J. L. Symons, and Mr. Sulleman A. Wahed, and they took pains in making their decisions, which gave general satisfaction. Medowra took first prize in the English and Colonial Charger Class, and the same animal gained first honours in the class for chargers of Volunteer Officers and the Light Horse. Captain Crawford showed a mare, Phyllis, in the Pony Hunter class which possesses good action and was deservedly awarded the red rosette, while nobody will deny the superiority of H. H. Aga S. Shah's Shamshad in the class for Arab hunters. The judging for the polo ponies took considerable time, and Mr. D. N. Graham's Viking was placed first. Mr. Sulleman A. Wahed sent into the ring a splendid animal in Glencoe in the class for single harness horses, and another native gentleman, Mr. Jeejibhoy M. Merwanji Jeejibhoy, also gained a prize in this class, while in other classes over 14 hands, Magpie, from the Ahmednagar Remount Depot, a grand horse, was easily first. In the same section for ponies 14 hands and under Mr. Allen's Codling gained winning brackets. For pairs in double harness H. E. Lord Sandhurst sent a couple of fine mares, while excellently equipped carriages belonging to Mrs. Edgerley and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy also gained recognition. It is disappointing that so few entries were made in this class, and also for a similar class, the animals to be 14-3 and under, especially considering the number of really excellent turn-outs of this description that are to be seen almost any day in Bombay. The class for Arab stallions over 14 hands was one of the best judged, the general excellence of the animals being especially noteworthy. Mr. Aga Mirza Hedayatulla took first and second, while Yildiz, the property of that sporting Prince, H. H. Aga S. Shah, who won the Bombay Derby on Saturday, was placed third, and in this judgment some may have differed. Opinions also differed in respect to the award of premier honors in the class for Arab stallions 14 hands and under. Mr. J. Farmer's Good Luck was placed first, but we thought Helios, also the property of H. H. Aga Shah, the better animal. Aristocrat, a taking horse, was awarded a special prize for general excellence. Mr. G. Hunter took first and second in the class for English colonial horses landed since August 1st, 1898, the winner, Vina, a chestnut mare, being beautifully framed and a magnificent creature. Mr. Narranjee Dwarkadas was successful for brood mares over 14 hands, and Mr. D. Lindsay added to his successes with Waress, by beating Vina in the class for mares 14 hands and under suitable for breeding purposes. In the jumping competition for ponies 14 and under Mr. Light's Plain Jane was easily first. She is a good fencer and was well ridden by her owner. For driving Mr. F. C. Allen gained the red rosette, beating Mr. M. F. Banaji, who would have gained the coveted distinction but for unfortunately knocking down one of the posts. It is pleasing to note the success of native gentlemen, and it is hoped they will enter more largely into the future horse shows. To-morrow the show will be continued, the first judging being that of the dog section, and competitors are requested to have their dogs on the ground punctually at 11-30, while horses for competition in the remaining classes should be sent in good time. The following are the awards:—

SECTION A.

CLASS 1—English and Colonial Chargers—1st Prize presented by Major Owen.

Mr D Lindsay's Medowra	1
Captain L Gower's Chips	2

Five Entries.

CLASS 3—Chargers of Volunteer Officers and the Light Horse—1st and 2nd Prizes presented by Mr Gordhandas G Tejpal.

Trooper Lindsay's Medowra	1
Lieut G W Moir's Hector	2
Trooper Fleckenstein's Tack	3

12 competed.

CLASS 4—Troopers and N C Officers' Chargers belonging to the Bombay Cavalry H E the Governor's Body-Guard and Mounted Police—Prizes presented by Mr T L Roberts and the Fund.

Body-Guard Troop Horse, No. 15	1
Do do No. 33	2
Bombay Mounted Police No. 52	1
Do do No. 80	2

15 competed.

SECTION B—HUNTERS.

CLASS 7—Pony Hunters, 14 hands and under—1st Prize presented by Aga S Shah. 2nd Prize presented by Captain Hojel.

Captain Crawfords Phyllis	1
Mr H Stanber's Gem	2
Mr Naranji Dwarkadas' Sambo	3

9 competed.

CLASS 8—Arab Hunters (Horses Galloways or Ponies)—1st and 2nd Prizes presented by Sirdar Oomer Jamal and Ali bin Amir and the 3rd Prize by Mr J H DuBoulay.

Aga S Shah's Shamshad	1
Mr D N Grahams' Seagull	2
Captain H B Wilkinsons' Moslem	3

19 competed.

SECTION D—POLO PONIES.

CLASS 12—Arabs—1st Prize presented by Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, and the 2nd by Mr. Noor Mahomed Rattonsey.

Mr D N Graham's Viking	1
Mr F A Prevost's Main Chance	2
Capt H B Wilkinson's

ing—1st prize presented by Messrs Lund and Blockey, and the 2nd by Mr N N Wadia.
Mr G Hunter's Vina 1
Mr G Hunter's Neligow..... 2
10 competed.

SECTION I.

CLASS 25—Mares over 14 hands, suitable for breeding purposes. 1st and 2nd prizes presented by H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, and the 3rd by the Fund.
Mr Naranji Dwarkadas..... 1
Mr Panvala's Miss Sweet William 2
Mr G Prier De Saone's New Moon 3
18 competed.

CLASS 26—Mares, 14 hands and under.—1st Prize presented by Messrs Bicajee and Co., and 2nd and 3rd by the Fund.
Mr D Lindsay's Waress..... 1
Mr G Hunter's Vina..... 2
Mr F C Allen's Silver Lining..... 3
16 competed.

SECTION K.

CLASS. 36.—Ponies, 14 hands and under—1st Prize presented by Mr Jamsetji N Tata, the 2nd by Mr J L Symons, and the 3rd by Mr T W Cuffe.
Mr Light's Plain Jane 72 marks..... 1
Capt Crawford's Phyllis 62 ,, ... 2
Mr T A Prevost's Flirt 64 ,, ... 3
Mr N Dwarkadas' Zeo 61 ,, ... 4

SECTION L.

CLASS 39—Single Harness, 1st Prize presented by the Fund, the 2nd by Messrs J Carr and Co., and 3rd by Mr A Muirhead.
Mr T C Allen 1
Mr M F Banaji 2
Mr T A Prevost..... 3

THE ANDAMANS.

THE address which Colonel Richard Temple is to deliver at the Imperial Institute, on Thursday, under the auspices of the very active Indian Section of the Society of Arts, writes our London correspondent, seems to be attracting rather more than usual interest. In this evening's "Westminster Gazette" I find the following editorial note:—"There is a peculiar, though sad, fitness in the choice of Lord Northbrook as chairman of a coming lecture before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts upon 'The Penal System at the Andamans,' since that peer was unexpectedly called upon to take the Viceroyalty of India in consequence of what can only be considered to have been a defect in the system referred to. Just twenty-seven years to the day from the function now fixed, Lord Mayo, as Governor-General of India, paid a visit to the convict settlement on the Andaman Island (*sic*); and in the darkness of the evening, though possessing an armed escort, he was mortally stabbed by a prisoner, who was undergoing a life sentence of penal servitude for murder. 'I don't think I am much hurt,' ejaculated the dying Viceroy, thus done to his death, but he spoke only one more sentence and expired, to be speedily succeeded in the Governor-Generalship by Lord Northbrook. And it is not uninteresting amid present controversies to further recall that it was this same Lord Mayo who as Chief Secretary for Ireland in the first Disraeli Administration formulated a detailed scheme for an Irish Roman Catholic University, which but for the dissent of the hierarchy might have settled that very thorny question a full thirty years ago." I am not quite as confident as the writer in the "Westminster" is, that Lord Mayo's melancholy death was due to a "defect" in the Andaman system. At any rate, the then Chief Commissioner, ield Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, who may speak in the discussion on Colonel Temple's address, was not in any way to blame. Indeed, it was against Sir Donald Stewart's advice that Lord Mayo and his party went in the direction where the tragedy occurred. If the advice of Sir Donald had been taken, Lord Mayo would in all probability had been alive to-day. One reason why Colonel Temple's address is attracting attention is, I suppose, the enormous size of the penal settlement at the Andamans. It must be quite the largest convict establishment in the British Empire. Certainly it makes our convict prisons at home seem small. The entire number of convicts of all descriptions in the British Isles is, I believe, about 3,000. In the Andamans there are some 1,200 convicts, "all, it must be remembered, lifers." They are not all under lock and key, and one of the peculiar features of the system in force at the Andamans is that, as in Siberia, a certain number have their freedom in the islands and form separate communities. I understand that few attempts at escape occur. Occasionally a convict makes a dash for liberty by getting off in a boat. If he is not re-captured the chances are that he is drowned before reaching "terra firma." Although little or nothing is heard of the matter in India—there are no newspapers or newspaper correspondents in the Andamans—murders by convicts are not unfrequent. Often life is taken for little or no real cause. "A propos" of this I remember a story told me by an officer who once was stationed at the Andamans. A subordinate had reported that two men were quarrelling, and recommended that they should be separated. An order was accordingly given that one of the two units should be removed to a distant part of the settlement. On the morning of the day that he was to be sent away he brutally murdered another convict, whom he erroneously, as it transpired, imagined had been instrumental in getting his removal. The special defect of the convicts at the Andamans, as of convicts all the world over is their want of self-control. Penalogists will tell you that criminals as a whole are not very different from other persons except in this absence of restraint. An instructive paper might be written on the Andamans and the Andamanese, of whom so little is known. They are small in stature, and might almost be described as a race of pygmies. Unlike the inhabitants of the Nicobars, the Andamanese are not allied to the Malay type, but one of Negritian origin. According to all accounts they are dying out, and one of the causes of their gradual disappearance, is I am told, the prevalence of certain disgusting diseases, introduced apparently by the convicts.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMASJEE & Co's cotton circular dated Hongkong February 3, says:—A steady market with a variation only of dol. ½ lower in some Spinnings of No. 10 has been experienced during the past fortnight. No. 10 has been most asked for inclusive of some inquiry for Shanghai. No. 20 has been dealt in particularly of about half dozen approved spinnings of the range of dol. 82 to dol. 84 chiefly for Tonquin. No. 12 of some special chops has been moderately inquired for. The count that has been the least in inquiry has been No. 16 which evidently has been very much displaced by Japanese threads in the country markets. Total sales during the period amount to about 4,500 bales, but after the turn of the Chinese New Year on the 10th instant, a development of demand is looked for, as already a speculative feeling has been abroad the last few days at current rates. Sales comprise about,

1,450	bales of No. 20	sold at	dol. 78 to dol. 85	and	dol. 89
250	,, 16	,,	74	,,	82
800	,, 12	,,	67	,,	81
2,000	,, 10	,,	62	,,	78 and dol. 86

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 6,800 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 3,000 bales—at 59,000 bales consisting of:—

23,000	bales of No. 20	15,000	bales of No. 10
10,500	do do 16	500	do do 8
9,000	do do 12	1,000	do do 6

Japanese spinnings have been only dealt in to the very limited extent of 300 bales No. 20 and No. 16 at dol. 84 to dol. 85½ for the former and dol. 83 to 834 for the latter. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 145 1-2 wire and Rs. 146 post.

In Shanghai the news of the suppression of the rebellion in the large consuming province of Szechuen has had a very good effect on the off-take of No. 20, and of the total sale of 5,400 bales that have transpired over two thirds have been of this count at current rates, with a prospect of an increased demand after the turn of the New Year. Sales comprise about

3,800	bales of No. 20	sold at	Tls. 62.75 to Tls. 64.50	and	65.50
350	do. 16	do.	59.50 to 62.75		
700	do. 12	do.	54.25 to 59.50		
1,000	do. 10	do.	51.50 to 57.50	,,	61

leaving unsold stocks at 17,000 bales, Japanese and Local threads have been taken to the extent of 2,000 bales Nos. 20 and 16 spot and forward of the former, and of about 2,350 bales Nos. 10, 12, and 14 of the latter at the following rates. Locals, under the stiffness of the American Cotton, have been held for higher rates, hence the limited off-take as above:

Jap. No. 20	at Tls. 64.25 to 66.25	Loc. No. 12	at Tls. 62.25 to 62.50
,, 16	,, 62.75 ,, 64.75	,, 14	,, 61 ,, 64.50
Local 16	,, 60.25		

Exchange on India, as on the 30th ultimo, has been advised at Rs. 203 wire and 203 1-2 post.

In Japan the market has been rather quiet and there has been an easier feeling for rates—No. 20 being quoted at Yens 78 to Yens 79, and No. 16 at Yens 76 to Yens 77.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 19.

THE epidemic of plague has now broken out in most of the villages of the Anand taluka. The village of Sodpur is seriously infected, and it is feared by the Kaira authorities that the neighbouring villages will catch the infection. Hence the people of some ten villages, north of Nariad have been warned to vacate their houses, and will be provided with sheds outside their villages. Dead rats have been found in most of the villages and on their very appearance, people go and seek shelter somewhere else. It will not be difficult for the plague authorities to persuade people to remove from their own abodes. Owing to the strict measures adopted by the plague authorities at Dakor and Umrett, the people are fast recovering and the plague is almost dying out from those talukas. Sodpur is some ten miles from Nariad and the people there are in a state of panic, fearing that the plague is coming nearer them. It is a populous and flourishing town and the authorities are therefore very anxious to save it from the infection of plague.

Bapumia Shermia, a city police constable, was tried by Mr. F. X. De Souza, the Assistant Sessions Judge, on a charge of perjury under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Mahsukhram M. Shah, L.L.B was appointed special Government prosecutor, and Mr Vrajral Sakerlal defended the accused. The facts as put forth by the prosecution showed that the accused appeared as a witness in a case of house-breaking and theft that was tried before Khan Bahadhur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate. He stated on oath that he caught the house breaker red-handed and after recovering the property appropriated by the alleged thief a panchayetnamah was drawn up of the articles that were then found. He also deposed that the panchayetnamah was written then and there. Some other witnesses in the same case deposed that it was written at the next police station. Hence the prosecution of the accused, for which a sanction was granted by the City Magistrate. The proceedings in that theft case were conducted summarily under Sec. 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code. For this reason the full records of the case are not to be found in a summary trial. The City Magistrate held the charge to be frivolous and false, and awarded compensation to the accused. From the evidence in the Sessions Court it was found that five witnesses corroborated the statement of the accused, that the punchayetnamah was held at the house where the alleged burglary was committed. The learned Judge held that the trial in the lower court being a summary one, no statement of the accused appeared fully nor were there any vernacular proceedings upon which perjury could be assigned. For this as well as other reasons the accused was discharged by the Court. The prosecutions arising out of the same case against four different persons were therefore withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor.

The Post Master-General of Bombay has recently issued a circular to the officers under him to the effect that in future for every three vacancies becoming vacant, one should be given to a graduate of the Bombay University. The salary of such person appointed will be Rs. 40 per month in the beginning. Some of the graduates applied to Mr. Merwell, and he promised to do something for them whenever opportunity offered. This is indeed good news for the graduates, who have a new field wherein to exercise their intelligence and energy. Upto this time very few intelligent people were admitted in this department. In Guzerat, there is something like red-tapism going on for several years in this department. It is therefore high creditable to the present head of the postal department to have circulated such an impartial and reasonable order as that mentioned above. The revenue department, which has been following this rule long since, is working efficiently owing to the employment of graduates and under-graduates of the University in this line. Under the present able officer of the department it is sincerely hoped that the order will never become a dead letter.

Cases of influenza are rife in the city. For this reason the city mortality is a little higher than it had been when in its normal state. The average mortality of the city is considered 10 or 12 per day.

Mr. Frederic Grubb, Secretary of the Indian Temperance Association of London, delivered a lecture on Temperance, under the auspices of the Indian Abstinence Society of Ahmedabad, of which Mr. Krishna rao Bholanath is the honorary secretary. There was a very large audience to hear Mr. Grubb's address at the Hemabhai Institute, this evening.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

INFORMATION from Newchwang is that Russian denomination is extending in Manchuria. The Russians are said to be in full charge of Kinchou; they are also erecting telegeaph poles and prospecting throughout the Liaotung Peninsula. Most of the principal inns on the Port Arthur-Newchwang line are occupied by Russians and fly the Russian flag.

An impression appears to be gaining ground that the Dowager-Empress is not the bigoted conservative she was represented to be at the time of the *coup d'état* at Peking, and that she is favourably inclined towards reforms of a moderate character. An official in the British service at Peking has given Sir Claude Macdonald's views of the situation. The Emperor, according to Sir Claude, is a quiet, sympathetic man in bad health. Kang Yu-wei was an enthusiastic dreamer, who believed that the whole of China could be reformed by edicts. When, however, it came to the question of adopting Western ideas to the extent of cutting off pigtails, the Conservative Party, headed by the Empress stepped in and decided that the Emperor was too ill to manage state affairs. The Reform Party then decided to do away with the Empress, but she seized the ringleaders and cut their heads off. Kang having received protection on a British gunboat the Chinese got it into their heads that the foreigners were assisting the rebellious reformers and hence arose the assaults on Europeans at Peking.

The Empress is said to be managing affairs wisely, and yet from all parts of the country we hear of rebellions in consequence of crop failures and the oppression of the officials. There are many rumours regarding the position of Yau Man Tse. One story is to the effect that on the 17th and 18th January, the Imperial troops encountered the rebels on five occasions the rebels being driven out of four of their strongholds. Yau Man Tse had surrendered and Father Fleury had been set at liberty.

Another large fire is reported outside Shanghai, a large area of the district of Namtao, at the south-eastern side of the city, having been laid in ashes. Some sixty or seventy houses were destroyed. There are large losses to the various insurance companies.

The situation in the Philippines is quiet, the Americans and Filipinos having the decision of the Commission appointed by President McKinley to enquire into affairs on the spot. Restrictions with regard to the use of codes in telegraphing to Manila have been withdrawn but telegrams are still subject to the censorship of the American authorities.

At the last meeting of the Honkong Legislative Council, Mr. Belilios gave notice of questions he would ask at next meeting respecting the delay in the construction of the new Public Buildings. "China Mail", (February 4).

PROFESSOR SEELEY'S "NAPOLEON."

OF all the books that narrate the life and achievements of Napoleon, none has yet been produced which in the opinion of the best critics, so accurately portrays the great military genius and his mission of destruction, as Professor Seeley's article "Napoleon" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Its accuracy, its fairness, its completeness, its conciseness, its clearness of expression, and its literary finish combine to make it a masterpiece of a master mind. The entire article occupies only 33½ pages of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and yet the reader of these few pages gains a truer conception of the "maker of Empires" and the history of his time than could be obtained elsewhere through weeks of toilsome research. The same motive—of producing the best that is in him—actuated each of the eleven hundred eminent men whose combined efforts have made the Ninth Edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" "the greatest literary achievement of the century." In placing this great home library within the reach of everyone who can spare Rs. 20 the "Times" (London) is doing much for the cause of popular education in India.

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EDUCATION IN JUNAGADH STATE.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION BY MRS. GILES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, FEB. 15.

THE magnificent building of the local Bhadurkhanji High School presented a gay appearance on this day week, when, at the invitation of the Diwan Saheb, Sardar Rao Bahadur Behechardas V. Desai, the Honourable Mr. E. Giles, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, who is now on a tour in Kathiawad, presided at a meeting held to distribute prizes to the successful students of the local High School, the Mahabat Madressa and the Ladadi-Begum Girls School, and Mrs. Giles gave away the prizes. Long before the time appointed for the meeting the hall of the High School was filled with the principal officers, Amirs, pleaders and merchants, among those present being Mr. Purushottamrai Sunderji Zalia, Naib Dewan Saheb, Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laidas, Hazur Adalat member, Mr. Harsukhram P. Pandya, Chief Judge, Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A., Manager, Diwan Office, Jamadar Suleiman, Superintendent of Police, Jamadar Umarbhai Mahomadbhai, Mr. Jiwanlal R. Ghodu, L.L.B., Mr. Motilal R. Ghodu, B.A., L.L.B., Mr. Narsingprasad Sunderji Zalia, Mr. Gunpatrai M. Ghoda, B.A., B.S.C., and many others.

The proceedings began by Mr. Dhirajaram V. Vyas, B.A., Head Master of the Bahadurkhanji High School, reading the report.

In 1870, four years after the State Schools were handed over to Government control, there were 40 schools, teaching 2,500 pupils in all, at an annual expenditure of Rs. 25,000. In 1880 the number of schools rose to 80, the number of pupils to 5,000, and the annual expenditure to Rs. 30,000. In 1890 there was a further increase under all heads; the schools increased to 132 in number, the number of pupils rose to 8,000 and the annual expenditure was Rs. 65,000. And in 1893, when the control of its schools was given back to Junagadh, there were 133 schools teaching 8,206 pupils, and the annual expenditure was Rs. 66,000. Since the transfer of control 5 new schools have been established, so that at present there are 141 schools in all. One High School, 3 middle schools, 110 boys' primary schools, 14 girls' schools and 10 night schools. These schools teach in all 10,295 pupils, the total cost of maintaining them being Rs. 93,000 annually.

Mr. Saiyed Mahaboob Mirza J. Kadri, B. A., Head Master of the Mahabab Madressa, then read the report of the general working of the Madressa. At present there are 66 students in the English Department (which at present teaches up to the V. Anglo-Vernacular standard), and 176 in the Gujerati, Urdu department (teaching up to IV. Vernacular standard), and 55 in the Persian, Arabic Department, making up a total of 279 students, exclusive of 58 students, studying in the Madressa branch. The results of the annual report held in November last were excellent, as 34 students passed out of 42, presented in the four English standards, and 106 passed out of 116 in the Urdu Gujerati department, making up a total of 140 passed out of 158 presented, the percentage of successful students to the number presented being 88⅞.

After these reports had been read the boys of the Bahadurkhanji High School and the Mahabat Madressa and the girls of the Ladadi Begum Girls' School went through a select programme of recitations in English, Persian, Gujerati and Sanskrit, which were greatly admired. Mrs. Giles then distributed prizes to the boys and girls. She had a word of encouragement for each student, and it was a pleasure to see the shining faces of the happy recipients as they came up one after another, the boys saluting and the girls in true Oriental style cracking their knuckles on their heads as a sign of respect to the lady who had so kindly distributed the prizes.

The Honourable Mr. Giles, in the course of a short speech, said his visits to Junagadh had always been most pleasant, and he was glad to recall his last visit in 1893, when he was engaged in assisting in the reorganisation of the educational machinery of the province, and in securing for the leading States the control of their own institutions. Turning to the reports which had been read he stated he was glad to see that the transfer of educational control since 1893 had led to no diminution of educational development and energy. He noted that the expenditure on primary education had risen since that time from Rs. 66,000 to Rs. 93,000 that there were over 10,000 children at school in 141 institutions, and that Rs. 60,000 had been spent in primary school buildings. These figures appeared to him to be a most satisfactory proof of the determination of the State to promote the welfare of the masses by developing education in primary schools. Mr. Giles alluded to the new building for the Arts and Technical College, now in course of erection near the Guest House, and which is a memorial of the enlightened liberality of Vazir Bahauddin Bhai. Mr. Giles hoped that the development of this college would be specially in the direction of industrial and technical education since the literary side was already well developed in the Bombay Presidency. He concluded his remarks by expressing his full confidence in the future of Junagadh education under the present advisers of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, Dewan Behechardas V. Desai and Naib Dewan Purshotamrai, and thanked Mr. Behechardas warmly on behalf of himself and Mrs. Giles for the kindness and hospitality they had exhibited.

Mr. and Mrs Giles then conversed for a few minutes with those present, and after they had been garlanded by the Dewan Saheb and bouquets were distributed to those present, they left the hall amidst loud cheers.

His Highness Nawab Saheb Mahumad Rasul Khanji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., and H. E. Vazir Saheb Sheikh Mahomed Bahauddinbhai, C.I.E., who take a great interest in educational matters, were unavoidably prevented from taking part in the gathering, as Saturday was the last day of the Mahomedan fasting month of Ramzan.

THE BANNU GUMATTI PASS.

THE Pass from Bannu to Gumatti, the scene of the recent "coup manque" on the frontier, is said, by those who have been through it, to be one of the most difficult in a difficult country. In most places the sides are inaccessible to all except infantry: so that the cavalry and mules had to move along a narrow ravine, where the water was sometimes two to three feet deep. Nobody knows better than the frontier tribesman how to take advantage of such a position. The outlaws waited until the retiring column were at the narrowest part of the Pass, where the water was deepest, and then delivered there chief attack. With the Pass commanded nearly all the way through from the surrounding hills and little or no cover to be got, the wonder perhaps is that our casualties were not even more numerous than they were. About 150 men are believed to have attacked the force in the Pass. Gumatti itself, about one mile away from the end of the Pass, is a scattered village of mud huts with two towers of remarkably strong construction in the centre. A sketch of one of the towers which we have before us (the other was similar in every respect except that it was slightly larger, and had a thin mud wall 6 feet high about five yards from the base) shows the diameter of the base to be 20 feet. From this the structure rose at a very gradual inclination, the first 15 feet being absolutely solid. Above this were two storeys, the first 8 feet in height containing two tiers of loopholes, the lower tier sweeping the ground close to the base and the higher commanding the approaches. The upper storey, also about 8 feet in height, had one tier of loopholes similar to these latter. Finally there was the roof, surrounded by a parapet 3 1-2 feet high and projecting slightly beyond the walls, so as to permit of loopholes enabling the occupants to fire down to the basement. Entrance was by means of a rope ladder, a similar ladder connecting the upper storeys. Manned by a few determined sharpshooters it is clear that structures of this kind were sufficiently formidable in any case, while they were invulnerable against an assault conducted without the aid of explosives, as was the case with the column originally sent out. The mystery is how such an omission ever came to be made. The occurrence of these towers in the tribal villages is quite common: in the accounts of the Tirah campaign we constantly read of their being blown up: so that had the column sent from Bannu been entirely ignorant of the existence of the two Gumatti towers, we should have expected explosives to be taken as a mere matter of precaution. Information on the subject, however, might well have been available: for we learn that the towers were bought by the outlaws two years ago for Rs. 1,200 a piece. Some hint of this might have been expected to reach the ears of the frontier officials: but in that case it is still more inexplicable how the attacking force came to march without explosives.—*Pioneer.*

THE LATE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR.

His Highness Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Bahadur, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Ruku-ud-Daula Nasrat-i-Jang, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Chief of Bahawalpur, who died on Tuesday last at noon, was the foremost Muhammadan feudatory of the British Government in the Punjab, although the State he ruled over ranks second in point of status and political importance, among the principalities under the political control of the Punjab Government. The late Nawab was born in 1832, and ascended the "Guddee" of his ancestors four years later on the death of his father Nawab Fatheh Khan, and was thus at the time of his death only thirty-seven years of age. The native State of Bahawalpur, though politically connected with the Punjab, is situated between Rajputana and this Province. Its boundaries are—on the north-east the British sub-division of Sirsa (Bhattiana); on the east and south the Rajputana States of Bikaneer and Jesalmir; on the north-west the rivers Sindh (Indus) and Sutlej, and on the south-west the province of Sindh. It covers an area of 20,000 square miles, of which about nine thousand is mere desert, the land lying along the river constituting culturable strips of alluvial soil from 8 to 14 mile in width "C. & M. Gazette."

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., president, Mr. J. P. Hewett, I.C.S., C.I.E., Professor A. E. Wright, M.D., Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., and Dr. M. A. Ruffer, reassembled, yesterday, at the Secretariat, to receive further evidence.

RECOVERED PLAGUE CASES.

Dr. Byramji Nowrojl Darabseth gave evidence in regard to three cases of plague treated by him.

Mr. Champaklal Thakoredas, an inspector in the Customs Department, was next examined. He was twice attacked with plague and recovered. He described the various symptoms attendant upon his illness.

Narayan Mulji, a patient of Dr. Godinho, gave similar evidence. He was attacked with plague three times.

PLAGUE AT SATARA.

Mr. Monteath, I. C. S., Acting Collector of Satara, related the measures adopted in that district to stamp out plague. He said that evacuation of infected houses proved a very successful measure. This was supplemented by other measures, namely, separation of sick persons from the healthy and disinfection of infected dwellings. He found from his experience that the imported cases of plague spread the infection among the local residents through rats, which died in large numbers before an indigenous case occurred.

EVIDENCE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Colonel Street, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bombay, said there were five Deputy Sanitary Commissioners under him. A Deputy Sanitary Commissioner had no responsibility in regard to the sanitation of the Municipalities in his district. Besides being Sanitary Commissioner he was also Inspector-General of Vaccination. The Inspectors of vaccination had no sanitary qualifications when they joined the service, though they picked up knowledge of sanitation during their employment. They had not been trained in hygiene. The rate of their pay ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200. It would be a good plan to substitute for the present inspectors of vaccinator Assistant Surgeons trained in hygiene to some extent. Out of the five Deputy Sanitary Commissioners only one of them had qualifications in sanitary science. A large majority of villages were not visited by the Sanitary Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner, but the inspectors visited all the villages. Apart from plague he had no disinfecting apparatus.

Lieutenant Killen, Indian Staff Corps, on plague duty at Hubli, described the various measures adopted at that place for disinfection and segregation.

CORPSE INSPECTION.

Dr. Venis, Divisional Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, gave evidence as to the system of corpse inspection in Poona. He thought the system a practical one, though he thought that it would not be applicable to a city like Bombay, because there lived in it a class of people who were not amenable to argument. He examined the sick at Poona in their own houses. No objection was raised against examining women. Even the Mussalmans very rarely objected to it.

PLAGUE IN GUJERAT.

Major Dyson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujerat Division, related his experience in regard to outbreaks of plague in Bulsar and Surat. He thought that the plague spread by human agency from place to place in Bulsar. It was introduced in Bulsar from Bombay. There were many persons at Bulsar who had dealings with Bombay and who had houses in that city. The plague having been once imported in a place, it was spread both by human agency and rats. He had no distinct evidence of the rats having died of plague, but the fact of there being an epidemic among the rats was beyond any doubt.

The Commission then adjourned till to-day.

PROFESSOR GAJJAR'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The following is a substance of Professor Gajjar's cross-examination by members of the Commission. He said that, as explained in the first paragraph of his abstract, the origin of the plague was due to a combination of two causes—the presence in the air of germs and the presence of environment. When these two were combined plague broke out. The germs were generally styled species, but in the same species they might have pathogenic and non-pathogenic germs, or saprophytic and parasitic. He thought that in the ordinary classification of bacteria the physiological properties were taken into consideration as well as their morphological shape. He did not differ from ordinary bacteriologists that plague germs, in a particular shape, were endowed with certain properties. He accepted the general view of the species of the germs. When he said that was a species of germs he called that plague germ. In that species would be germs of a non-pathogenic nature, germs of different degrees of pathogonic virulence. The environment and the media were the circumstances that gave virulence to the bacteria. He thought that a plague germ of sufficient virulence would infect an animal in any part of the world. He meant that when they had a weak and attenuated germ, it required further development; some filth was necessary to the endowment of bacteria with virulence. He thought under filthy circumstances the bacteria acquired more virulence. They also required certain other conditions. They flourished when the air was moist. Asked if he could account for the fact that bacteria would not flourish in Calcutta, where there was both moisture and filth, while they flourished in Bombay, Professor Gajjar said the sewage decomposition might not have reached the particular stage they had it in Bombay. The sewage in Calcutta was extremely filthy, and the smells were extremely bad, and in that respect Calcutta was worse than Bombay. Asked if he had any theory to account for the fact that plague was very effective in Bombay and very little effective in Calcutta, he said germs of a sufficiently virulent degree might not have gone to Calcutta. That was one thing; and then probably it might appear very filthy and dirty, but they did not know what particular compound, what particular gases of decomposition were necessary for that purpose. Unless they analysed the air completely they could not determine that sewage decomposition of a particular stage could develope plague. The conservancy people suffered very little from plague, although they were exposed to every kind of sewage material, because they acquired immunity from living in filthy surroundings. He did not think that everybody in Bombay would acquire the immunity in view of the great sullage pollution that was there, because all people did not live in such surroundings. Questioned if all the filthy people would have acquired this immunity, he said their occupations were not such and they did not habitually live in such surroundings. People began to feel ill at night. He had no statistics to show that people came into the hospitals more at night than in the day time. They were not generally sent to the hospitals at night they were sent during the day time. In the localities with which he was acquainted he heard of many attacks at night. It was not an original theory; it was the ordinary pathogenic theory. He was not there to suggest any new theory, such as the miasmatic theory of Dr. Waters. He doubted if mercuric chloride would kill germs. He had not actually experimented with plague bacteria. The microbe kept its vitality because the medium in which bacteria were held was attacked first. Mercuric chloride would not kill bacteria if applied to a wall. He had objection to Professor Haffkine's vaccine on the ground that bacteria were not dead in the vaccine. He thought the vaccine contained living plague microbes. He had no means to say that it actually did contain these living plague microbes. The process adopted was not sufficient to kill bacteria. The serum was heated to about 50 or 60 degress. There were certain microbes that were not killed at that temperature. The explanation of propagation and communication could be given only on the supposition of living microbes not being killed. The other evidence that made him think the microbes were alive was the symptoms that they observed in inoculated persons. The period of inoculation was six hours or one day. If it was merely a toxine or chemical substance, the probable symptoms would supervene within an hour or two. The contents of Professor Haffkine's vaccine were supposed to be dead germs and toxines. Dead germs would act without being dissolved. If the germs were dormant, they might grow and multiply. The sediment or serum was the cause of local inflammation, and the supernatent fluid was the cause of febrile symptoms. One of his reasons for thinkin that the germs were alive was that it required an interval of six hours. His other reason was the communicability—the increased mortality among the uninoculated. The statement of Professor Haffkine showed that the uninoculated died in very large proportions. Such was not the case in any town where inoculation was not introduced. When the numbers of inoculated increased rapidly, they found the mortality percentages also increased. All the deaths among the uninoculated took place within a week after the inoculations were introduced—most of them, he did not say all. There were some few deaths after the first week or fortnight. He deduced from that that there must be some connection between inoculation and the spread of plague. Plague could not rage in that particular way that it went up to its climax when the inoculations were largest. He had noticed in several instances that when the number of inoculations was largest, the epidemic was at its climax. He had got several other reasons for thinking that there were live germs in the vaccine. There were many houses in Bombay where no plague cases occurred before or after inoculation, but there were some cases just after inoculation. He thought that proved that they came from inoculation. He thought that vaccination was effective in small-pox. There were inoculation periods for toxines.

Dr. Ruffer: All the bacteriological facts that we know absolutely prove the opposite of your theory, and they are in Professor Haffkine's favour?

Professor Gajjar: Sometimes Professor Haffkine's fluid requires a day.

Just so; it depends on the dose. But the fact that it takes a long incubation period simply shows that it is a bacterial poison?—Yes.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade.....	4	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	7	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.	18	17	55
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	15	5	19
E Mazgaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada...	52	16	67
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	8	8	31
G Mahim and Worlee.....	7	5	24
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	76	89
Total	119	136	332
Total plague deaths to date...	35,339	31,295	
Same date last year.....	181	167	301

BANDORA.

Three were 4 attacks and 2 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday. There were 3 attttcks and 2 deaths on Monday.

DAMAUN.

On Thursday, at Lower Damaun, there was one death from plague, that of Soni Govan Khooshal, of Purbho Street, who lost during the last week two daughters and whose wife is lying attacked with plague. On Friday there were two deaths the victims being the wife and daughter of Ismail Rungaru, at Mora, which is behind Purbhoo Street. The Plague Commissioner having come across cases of fever with small buboes, both of which symptoms disappearing within 24 or 36 hours affording complete recovery to the patients, and several cases of mumps, which have been noticed to appear both at the beginning and end of the last two epidemics, believes that plague is dying out of Damaun.

DAIVADNYA HEALTH CAMP.

First list of subscriptions for the Daivadnya Health Camp on the Kennedy Sea Face:—

Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee Pitale J P and Mr Balcrushnarao Rs 101, Messrs Damodharao Balcrushnajee Pitale Vamonrao, J P, and Nathuram Rs 51, Mr Anandrao Vinayekrao Pitale Rs 10, Shrimati Laxumibai V J Shunkersett sole Executrice and Trustee of the Shunker sett Estate Rs. 125, Messrs Narayen Cassinathjee and Khanderao, Rs 51, Messrs Vinayekrao Balcrushnajee Shamsett and Krishnarao Rs 51, Vasantrao and Wamanrao Nanas Moroba Rs 51, Mr. Vasantrao Madhavrao Chapvale in memory of his son Kamalnath Rs. 51, Messrs Harichandra Pandoorungjee Pitale Messrs J Pand Master Madhusudan Rs 51, Messrs Govindrao Baboorao Rumshunker and Harichandra Rs 31, Rao Saheb Nanabhoy Moroba Messrs Shrinath Gopinath, Ramchandrajee Kale, Purshotam and Bhaskerjee Rs 20, Messrs Babaji Kassinathji J P Janardhan Krishnarao Vagal and son each Rs 20, Mr. Vasantrao Dhanajee and Master Khanderao Rs 11, Ramchandra Baboorao Gidh Rs 10, Messrs. Shricrushna Damodharjee Pingley, Nanabhoy Sadashivjee and Bhagwantrao Vinayekrao and Ramrao Rs 10, Messrs. Bhasker Vaidya Rs 10, Hanamath Pandurungjee and Bhawo Ramchandrajee Hatker Messrs. Vishnu B awo each Rs 10, Mr. Balcrushna Sadashivjee Vagal Rs 6, Mr. Ramcrushna Mr. Shivshunkerjee Rs 5, Balaram Messrs. Pandoorungjee Vagal and Gunputrao and Master Shunkerao Rs 5, Messrs. Harishunker Bhaskerji Marolker Masoondrao Succaramjee, Bapujee Madhavrao, Sittaram Bhaskerjee Sette, Krishnarao Harichandrajee, Ravjee Jewanjee Tanek, Ramchandra Baboorao Juwatker, Mahadev Ramchandrajee Aryamane, Harichandra Damodherjee, Narayen Shivshunkerjee each Rs 5, Messrs. Janardhan Yessoba, Vasudev Saccaramjee Kale each Rs. 4, Mr. Sittaram Ballajee Pade Rs 3, Messrs. Mahadev Laxuman Madak, Saccaram Balsheit, Balvant Narayen Powle, Dajee Narayen Dhotre, Vasantrao Shivshunkerjee, Nanabhoy Macundrao Javari, Vasantrao Raghunathjee, Balcrushna Raghunathjee, Nathuram, Sadashivjee each Rs. 2, Dhondu Pandurung Tilak Rs 1, Total Rs 840.

OBSOLETE INDIAN CUSTOMS.

THE following interesting list of the manners and customs of India which have been made illegal by the British Government has been compiled by an Indian missionary:

I. Murder of Parents.
(a) By Suttee.
(b) By exposure

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A simple and ingenious intention for increasing the safety of railway travelling has been patented by Mr. J. Fairley, of the National Telephone Company. It is automatic and will supersede the troublesome fog signals. Many attempts have been made to introduce an effective self-acting apparatus which will stop a train when the signals are against it, but they have failed owing to the use of electricity or some fault of design. Mr. Fairley seems to have solved the problem in a practicable manner, and railway men would do well to keep an eye on his invention which will be brought before the engineering world soon.

It consists essentially of a kind of trigger, placed on the line at a proper distance from the semaphore, and controlled by the latter. The trigger arrangement is protected from malicious persons who might tamper with it, and a suitable contact on the locomotive is actuated by it so as to blow the whistle and shut of the steam. Thus the train is stopped automatically before it comes to the signal post, which is also there as usual for the driver to see. In foggy weather this double precaution will be particularly useful. We may add that Mr. Fairley has also applied the pneumatic system to the working of semaphores.

Professors Herdman and Boyce recently read a paper to the Royal Society on oysters and disease, from which it appears that there are several kinds of greenness in oysters. Essex and Marennes oysters, though greenish, are healthy; some Falmouth and American oysters contain copper, and are not so good to eat. By inoculating oysters they show that the typhoid bacillus can remain in its body for ten days. Sea-water is inimical to the growth of typhoid bacilli. Washing infected oysters in a stream of clean sea water caused the bacilli to diminish or disappear in from one to seven days.

Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the cast steel gun which recently burst when under trial by the United States military experts, ascribes the failure to a fault of manufacture, by which the breech was stronger than it should have been as compared with the rest of the gun. Unfortunately, the failure has confirmed the existing prejudice against cast ordnance.

It is stated that an Austrian chemist, the greatest European expert on high explosives, has produced a smokeless powder which is as trustworthy and safe as common gunpowder. It is free from nitroglycerine, and overheating affects it very little. It is also cheaper than ordinary smokeless powder. The discovery has caused a sensation in Continental military circles, and full particulars may be expected shortly.

A new suspension bridge is being erected across the Niagara River between Lewiston, N. Y., and Queenston, Canda. It will occupy the site of an earlier suspension bridge, which was wrecked by a hurricane in 1864, its span will be 1,040 feet, and it will carry an electric railway as well as vehicles, but no foot passengers.

Mr. Low's account of his exploration of Labrador is printed in the Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Canada. Between Richmond Gulf and Ungava Bay he crossed a ridge of Cambrian rocks, capped with trap, and rising into cliffs of 1,200 feet above the water. Seal Lake, which is near Clearwater Lake, and about 100 miles from saltwater, is tenanted by flourishing seals, which he thinks must have arrived there during a subsidence of the Glacial Period. Fort Chimo, the most northerly port of the Hudson Bay Company in Labrador, was the limit of his journey. The rocks found were Laurentian and Cambrian.

An eminent lawyer once told Dr. Brinton, the American anthropologist, that criminals as a rule were better-looking men than "gentlemen of the jury," and the Doctor thought he was jesting, but a proof of his assertion comes from the French army. Dr. Marty, a French criminologist, reporting on 4,000 delinquents of the French army, shows that in physique they were on the average superior to the well-behaved soldiers. Dr. Marty, wishing perhaps to satisfy the popular theory that criminals are physically defective, assumes that, springing from the wretchedness of the criminal classes, these men had to be extraordinarily strong to survive. It seems just as likely that their exceptional vitality was responsible far getting them into trouble. Galton showed long ago that eminent divines and other remarkably good people were often physically weak.

We are told by physiognomists and again by novelists that finely-formed and delicate lips indicate spirituality, firmness, and elevation of character; whereas thick lips betray sensuality and low tone of mind; but, according to Dr. A. Bloch, in the "Bulletin Soc. Anthropologie," of Paris, this notion is more imaginary than real. The shape, size, and colour of the lips is a mark of race like the form and dimensions of the nose, and among the hybrid peoples of Europe and America a child may inherit different features from different races. It follows that even if thick lips marked a sensual stock (which may be questioned), a person with such lips might have inherited a lofty soul from another stock. Really thick lips never occur in the white race, except as a kind of anomaly or freak.

The Pope has yielded to the siren of publicity and the soft solicitations of the Mutoscope and Biograph Syndicate, and submitted his person to the instantaneous photography of the cinematograph. He will now figure on the stage in music-halls; indeed, he has already done it, in the act of blessing the audience. So at least it will appear, for one view shows him seated on a chair bestowing a blessing on the spectator, with members of his household and one of the Guardie Nobili beside him.

Imitating the example of the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Michigan, the State of Vermont has founded a chemical and bacteriological laboratory, which will be charged with examining all portable waters, milk, and food in general. It will also examine suspected cases of infectious maladies, such as typhoid and tuberculosis.

Mr. Warren H. Smith, of Pontiac, Michigan, has invented a square box kite, which he claims to better the Eddy or Hargreaves pattern. One of three cells, in series, weighing 15lbs, and having a surface of 170 square feet, was flown to a height of 2,000 feet by a 3-16-inch rope on a reel, and kept up for six hours. Mr. Smith prefers to attach each kite to the main line by its own string.

The Abbe Cozza Luzzi, librarian at the Vatican, has found an original manuscript of Galileo's work on the tides which ends with the words, "Written at Rome in the garden of Medicis, 8th January, 1616." It is dedicated to Cardinal Orsini, and the text differs from that published hitherto. The Pope has ordered it to be published "de luxe" at his own expense.

The Swiss Society of Chemical Industry offer a prize of £80 for the best treatise which shall help the development of the electro-chemical industry of Switzerland. The treatise must be lodged by May 1, 1900, with Herr Schaeppi, of the Schweizerische Gesellschaft fur Chemische Industrie Mittodl, Switzerland.

Herr A. Lanier, in the "Correspondenz," calls attention to the advantage of reducing the smoke of the flash mixture to a minimum by using an oxidant which itself yields no smoke, nitrade of an ammonia being mentioned. Owing, however, to the extremely hygroscopic nature of this substance, some care is required. The salt must be fused to expel moisture as soon as sufficiently cooled it is finely powdered, and preserved in a well closed bottle. Various sensitometric determinations were made, and it was found that a mixture of 2 parts of magnesium and 1 of ammonium nitrate gave the same illumination as a mixture of 3 part of magnesium and 3-4 part of potassium permanganate. Equal parts of magnesium and ammonium nitrate showed 2-4 times the actinic power of a mixture in which three of magnesium and one of ammonium nitrate were used. From the point of view of reducing smoke, the use of ammonium nitrate is of very great value, as far less magnesium will serve than when the metal is burned without any addition. Five grains was found to be ample for a fully exposed carte portrait in an ordinary room, and after five exposures the smoke was scarcely noticeable. To ignite the mixture, Herr Lanier places it upon a tuft of pyroxyline or a pad of touch paper (soft paper soaked in a solution of nitre and dried). A taper on the end of a flight wand may then be used conveniently. He sums up the following as the essential matters in using the magnesium flash with a minimum of smoke: (1) Complete dryness of the materials; (2) an extremely fine state of division; (3) complete mixture—each charge being mixed separately with a feather on a sheet of paper; (4) the use of a base of pyroxyline or touch paper.

When a train is rounding a curve, the ordinary locomotive headlight is off the course, and is uselessly peering into the surroundings of the line. In order to remedy this, Mr. John S. Thurman, the mechanical engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railway, "has devised an attachment by means of which the light is maintained in line with the track. It is an electrical headlight having the motor and dynamo mounted together on a table, on the underside of which the turning mechanism is fixed. The light is mounted on a turn table, which is rotated through the proper angle by a cable passing around pulleys and leading to the two piston rods of a 2 1-4 inch double-acting air cylinder. The motion of the piston is regulated by a valve in the cab, the air pressure being taken from the air brake the system. The headlight turns on inclines, so arranged that when the headlight travels up the incline it will have bearings on the two quarters on which it travels. The object of this is to return the headlight to its normal position automatically when the air is released. The device has been tried on three Western lines with every success. It is equally well adapted to headlights burning oil.

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It is just so with a cough. You may carry one with you for weeks and not think of danger. But the danger is there. Some day the fight will be on, and it is a question which will win, Consumption or You.

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Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

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TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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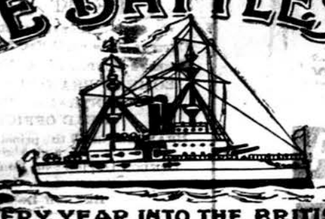

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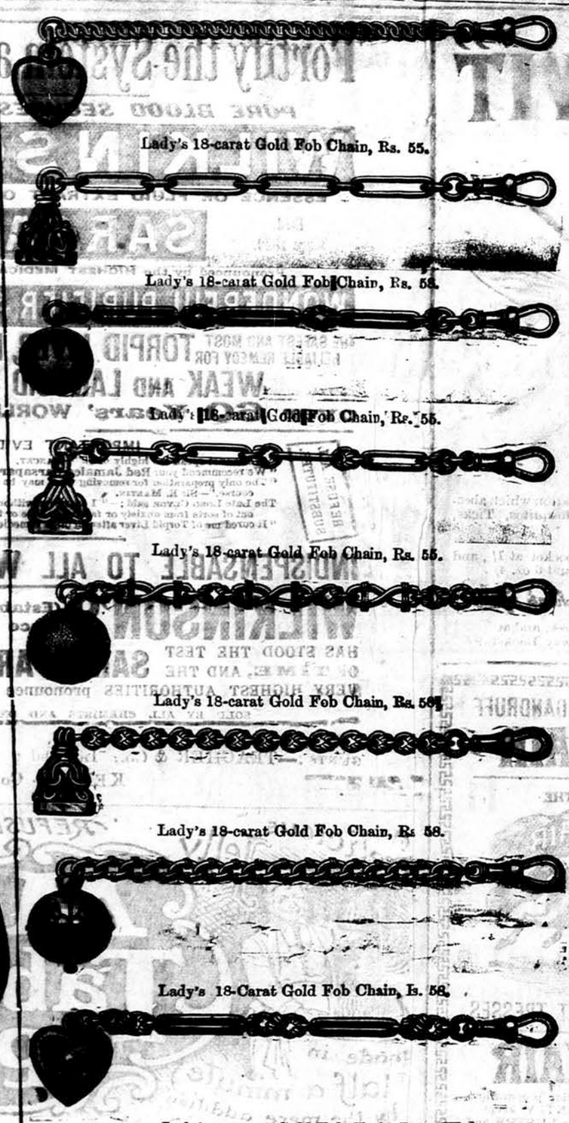

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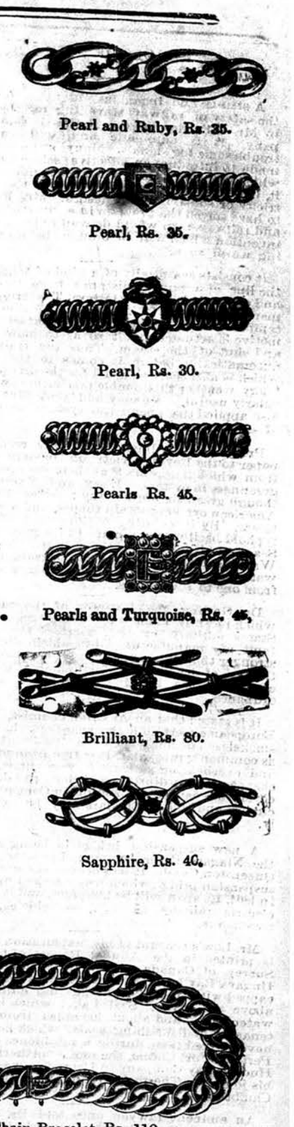

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